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VOL. XII NO. 19 — BOMBAY TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1924. — TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

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Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
25th Jan.	DONGOLA	NARKUNDA*	16,227
2nd Feb	DELTA		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA x		11 039
16th ,,	MALWA §		10 041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	MOLDAVIA*	16 277
1st March	MANTUA		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA x		10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA @	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA x		16,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra Steamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA*	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA	CHINA x	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA	NARKUNDA*	16,227

x Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage at Marseilles.
@ Does not convey passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
30th Jan.	Mashobra	8,324
8th Feb.	Dalgoma ‡	5,800
22nd ,,	Morvada	8,196
7th March	Mandala	8,246
21st ,,	Dumana	8,600
4th April	Manela	8,303
18th ,,	Matiana	8,965
2nd May.	Domala	8,441
16th ,,	Mashobra	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

15th January	Naldera	15,993
25th ,,	Kidderpore*	5,334
3rd Feb.	Obra*	5,462
6th ,,	Ula*	5,310
20th ,,	Jeypore*	5,318
21st ,,	Sicilia x	6,813
22nd ,,	China	7,952
29th ,,	Lahore *	5,252
18th March	Soudan †	6,696
24th April	Sicilia †	6,813

* Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers
x Will not convey passengers on this voyage only.
† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
23rd Jan.	KARAPARA	East & S. Africa 1 p. m.
24th ,,	BARPETA	Buarch via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports.
25th ,,	VASNA	Buarch via K'chi.
26th ,,	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war
28th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Yomei Maru	Yamamura	7153	12th Jan	26th Jan.
*Tamba Maru	S. Wada.	5845	16th Jan	28th ,,
Genoa Maru	K. Ogawa	6785	19th Jan	1st Feb ,,
*Sado Maru	I. Nirai	5898	27th Jan	10th ,,
Moji Maru	U. Osawa	3757	14thFeb.	22th ,,
Hakodate Maru	T. Okubora	5363	13th ,,	27th ,,

* Passenger Steamer

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Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Burn.. Maru	H. Meguro	4584	11th Jan.	24th Jan.
Shunko Maru	K. Hirano	5823	19th ,,	28th ,,
Borneo Maru	J. Kojima	5864	19th ,,	9th Feb.
Ryokai Maru	S. Murata	4596	19th ,,	10th ,,
Himalaya Maru	Y. Fujita	5228	9th Feb.	20th ,,
Eikoku Maru	R. Sakamoto	5171	23rd ,,	4th Mar

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FOR SALE—Lathes, Electric Dynamo, wheel cutters, Oil Engines, etc., etc. See DHANJI MAWJI, Katha Bazar, Bombay.
K R9492

MACHINERY FOR SALE—5 Cards Asselles make of year 1894; 5 Cards year 1903 slin. on wire; 1 S by 3 Drawing year 1890; 1 Slubbing year 1897 80 Spindles; 2 Inter year 1897 124 Spindles; 5 Rovings year 1897 160 Spindles. All above Platt Bros' make. 2 Ring frames year 1902 304 Spindles Howard Bullough's make; 1 Green's Economiser 96 Tubes of 16 Rows each complete with scrapers and gearing, etc.; 40 Cast Iron English flange pipes 9ft. long, 2½in. bore, suitable for fire service. All second-hand and in good working condition. For particulars, etc., please apply to Box No. 9967, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K18565

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
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4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisement in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1924 at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 33th January to 13th February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.
C18675

NOTICE.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th February, 1924 at 3-15 p.m. Standard Time, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th September 1923.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the place of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 30th January to 13th February, 1924, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
K. H. McCORMACK,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 18th January, 1924.
C18626

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the PUNJAB FINE ARTS SOCIETY will be held in the LAHORE MUSEUM from the 25th February to the 9th of March, 1924.

Both Indian and European Artists are welcome to send in their works on or before the 16th February 1924.

For particulars apply to:—

The Honorary Secretary,
PUNJAB FINE ARTS SOCIETY,
Central Museum, Lahore.
C18591

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Steamer "Shunko Maru" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 19th January from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyor will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are requested to send to this office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT FORT WILLIAM IN BENGAL.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No: 1343 of 1923.

CHATURBHUJ JUGGERNATH
v/s.
RAM CHANDRA BALJNATH.

To,

The defendant firm abovenamed.

WHEREAS the above named plaintiff firm have instituted a suit in this Court against you to recover Rs. 34,224/1/- due to the plaintiffs by you as a result of dealings and transactions on commission agency as fully mentioned in the plaint, for interest, for costs, for a declaration that the Chinese Bonds mentioned in the plaint stand charged with the payment of the amount due to the plaintiffs by you and for an order that the said Bonds be sold and the sale proceeds applied towards part payment of the decretal amount and for further and other reliefs, you are hereby required to cause an appearance to be entered for you in the office of the Registrar of this Court within 16 days and file your written Statement within 28 days from the date of publication and to appear before this Court in person or by an advocate, duly instructed by an attorney of this Court to answer the plaintiff firm's claim on the day the case is set down for hearing upon which date you must be prepared to produce all your witness and all documents in your possession or power upon which you intend to rely in support of your case. And take notice that in default thereof the suit will be liable to be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated Calcutta the 14th day of January 1924.

(Sd.) N. GHATAK.
Master.

(Sd.) MITRA & MITRA
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
C 18671

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of BHAGWANTRAO KASHIRAM POWAR of Karwali in Ratnagiri District, Baroda State servant, a married man. Deceased

KASHIRAM ATMARAM POWAR, of Karwali in the Ratnagiri District Maratha Hindu Inhabitant, a Bookbinder in the Central Library at Baroda, temporarily residing at Ramlal's Vadi, Grant Road, outside the Fort. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this ninth day of May in the Year of Our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-three and in the Fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.)
Registrar.

(Sd.) W. H. HOWARD.

The 9th day of May, 1923.

(Sd.) HIRALAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SULEMANJI HYDERBHOY, of Bombay, Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, a carding and loading Contractor, who resided at Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

Bai SUKINABAI, widow of Sulemanji Hyderbhoy the deceased abovenamed, residing at Dhaboo Street, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and twenty-four and in the fourteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 10th day of January 1924.

Messrs. JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJEE,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
C18672

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of BACHUBHAI alias HIRALAL, a minor and in the matter of a suit No. 4706 of 1923 wherein Govindas Tulsidas is plaintiff and Liladhar Madanji and others are defendants.

GOVINDDAS TULSIDAS, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vithalwady, outside the Fort ... Petitioner.

To

BACHUBHAI alias HIRALAL, the minor abovenamed and to Liladhar Madanji the guardian-ad-litem and maternal grandfather of the said minor.

NOTICE TO MINORS AND NEXT FRIENDS OF MINORS.

TAKE NOTICE that the plaintiff in the above suit has applied to this Court to have some fit and proper person appointed guardian for the suit of the said minor defendant and that the Judge in Chambers will on the 24th day of January, 1924, proceed to appoint some fit and proper person to be such guardian unless you or any of you appear and show good cause against such appointment or propose some more fitting person.

Dated this 14th day of December, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 14th day of December, 1923.

Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHHODDAS AND CO.
Attorneys for Petitioner.
C18674

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
122, Apollo Street, Fort
Telephone No. 20521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 3 P.M. (S.T.))

AUCTION SALE OF 11 PCS. D. C. MOTOR SHUNT 11 PCS. RHEOSTAT AND 2 PIECES CIRCULATION TYPE "THERM ELEET" WATER HEATER.

AUCTION SALE OF 11 D. C. MOTOR SHUNT AND 11 RHEOSTAT.

By the order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of MESSRS. INDIAN ENGINEERING CO., Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd January 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of Messrs Daruwalla Bros. Godown at Doongri Road, Narsingpura, the following:—

6 Pieces 15 H. P. 1300—460 Volt Direct current Motor Shunt wound standard pulley with perforated covers and unified sliding bases.

5 Pieces 15 H. P. 1350—460 Volt Direct Current Motor Shunt wound standard pulley with perforated covers and unified sliding bases.

2 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 10 H. P. 460 Volts.
2 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 15 H. P. 460 Volts.
2 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 20 H. P. 460 Volts.
5 Pieces 1,000 Rheostat 5 H. P. 460 Volts.
1 Piece 3,000 Watt Circulation type "Therm Elect" Water Heater complete with Thermostat.
1 Piece 3,000 Watt Circulation type "Therm Elect" Water Heater, less thermostat.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 3-30 P.M. (S. T.).

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO JEWELLERS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY AND GOLD ORNAMENTS.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd January, 1924, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their office at 72 Medows Street, Fort, by order of Babu Dowlatchand Amichand and Babu Sitapchand Amichand the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Insolvent Musanual Jafferbhai, the Mortgagor:—

2 Toranwalas set with diamonds, 1 Pearl Necklace of 75 pearls, 1 Diamond Necklace, 4 Diamond Bangles, 1 pair Diamond Bracelets, 1 pair Diamond Buttis, 1 Diamond Necklace, 3 Diamond Rings, 1 Pearl Necklace (Kanthi) of 71 pearls.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Bhaichand Ranchhod the Mortgagor:—

1 Pearl Necklace of 54 pearls, 1 Bundle Pearls, weight, about 6¾ Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weight about 3¾ Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weight about 7 Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weight about 11 Tanks, 1 Bundle Pearls weight about 16 Tanks.

On account and at the risk of Sheth Bhaidas Jamnadas the Mortgagor:—

1 pair Gold Sanklas, 2 Gold bangles.
1 Gold Necklace all together weighing about 20¾ tolas.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd January, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS TO INVEST IN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

Auction sale of immoveable property situate at Gildar Street now called Lamington Road.

Under instructions from Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owner of the property Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, TUESDAY, the 22nd day of January, 1924, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the undermentioned landed property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras freehold land or ground with the messuage, dwelling house of chawls standing thereon, situate lying and being at Gildar Street and Lamington Road in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3976 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 73 New No. 13-70, Old Survey No. 88 and New Survey No. 2/6909 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Shivlal Motilal, on or towards the West by the Gildar Street on or towards the North by the property of Shivlal Motilal and on or towards the South by the property of Pandoo Mali and which said messuages or tenements are assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under E Ward Nos. 2745 (1) 2745 (1A) 2745 (1B) 2745 (2) 2745 (2A) 2745 (3) 2745 (3A) and now under D Ward Nos. 4498 4499, 4500, 4501, 4502, 4503 and 4504 and Street Nos. 111, 111A, 111B, 1, 1A 2 and 2A.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan, Attorneys for the owners at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

AUCTION SALE OF 121 CASKS ENGLISH FLOORING TILLS (CARPET DESIGN), TOTAL 1285 YARDS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 28th day of January, 1924 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the godown of Messrs. Rawal and Co., situate at Pawalla's Wady in 16th Lane, Khetwady, corner of Grant Road by order of Messrs. Rawal and Co., of No. 13, Bank Street Fort, and on account and at the risk of the Parties concerned, the following:

PARTICULARS.

32 Casks	(Carpet Design) No. 5475,	320 yards.
25 Casks	(Carpet Design) No. 5476,	325 yards.
14 Casks	(Carpet Design) No. 5479,	140 yards.
27 Casks	(Carpet Design) No. 9395,	270 yards.

23 Casks (Carpet Design) No. 774, 230 yards.

The above will be sold in the 5 aforesaid lots.

Terms.—25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down and the lots taken delivery of on payment of the balance within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT FIRST PINJRAPOLE AS ALSO AUCTION SALE OF AN EQUAL UNDIVIDED HALF SHARE IN THE PROPERTY SITUATE AT VILLE PARLE, WITH ALUMINIUM WORKS STANDING THEREON CALLED THE BEERSAIN ALUMINIUM WORKS VILLE PARLE TOGETHER WITH ENGINES, MACHINERY GOOLS AND IMPLEMENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee and at the risk and on account of the Mortgagor Beersain Kishonlal in pursuance of the Power of Sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st day of August 1922, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part the following properties will be put up for sale on the respective premises by Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers on THURSDAY, the 24th day of January 1924 and on FRIDAY, the 25th day of January 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) respectively.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1—On THURSDAY the 24th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.)

All that piece or parcel of land of the pension and tax tenure situate at first Pinjrapole in the City of Bombay containing by admeasurement 125 square yards or thereabouts and situated within the Registration Sub district of Pombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 194, New No. 1547, Old Survey No. 40/23, New Survey No. 638 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 5641 Street No. 13 and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North and South by the properties belonging to the Pinjrapole on or towards the West by the first Pinjrapole Street and on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 2—ON FRIDAY, the 25th day of January, 1924 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

An equal undivided half share in the following hereditaments and premises first described with the Aluminium Works standing thereon called the Beersain Aluminium Works, Ville Parle and in all other the engines, machinery, tools implements, secondly described.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of land of the Khote Tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Ville Parle, Salsette District Thana, Registration District of Bandra and containing by admeasurement 2,731 square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana under Entry No. 933 and Survey No. 198, Pot No. 4 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Janrice Julian Morus, on or towards the East by the property of Bhicaji Cullanji and beyond, Gounbidar Road on or towards the South by the property of Alice Pascol Coutinho and on or towards the West partly by the property of Philip John Norought and partly by the property of Francis Mesquitte.

SECONDLY.—2 oil engines, 4 presses No. 3/2—44, 2½, 5 spinning mule, 2 screw cutting lathe, 4 cutting lathe, 3 rolling lathe, 1 circle cutting machine, 1 Kandora machine, 42 pulleys 1 electric dynamo, 1 hundred and fifty dye and puncturing tools or thereabouts 40 charak polish machines, 1 buff polish machine, 2 bellows for furnaces, spinning implements and lathe tools for Nadrasi works with shaftings, stands paras etc., 2 bullock carts (Khatara), 5 oxen, dyes punchering etc. 1 clock, 1 typewriter a lot of tools used by fitters, 1 stamp punching machine, 1 water pumps, 4 iron tanks, 5 galvanized tanks, 1 motor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made to the undersigned, Auctioneers or to Messrs. Payne and Co., Solicitors at their Office, Mercantile Bank Buildings, Fort.

AUCTION SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 27TH JANUARY 1924 AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, RICH GLASS, PORCELAIN, PLATEDWARE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 27th day of January, 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the 1st flat of "Ismail Villa" Motlibai Street, Byculla, very valuable household furniture, etc., comprising dining table arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters, meatsafes, rich glass, porcelain and plateware, upholstered drawing room suite, marble top table, teapoys, cabinets rich pictures, flower vases, iron bedsteads, almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, dressing and washand table, bedroom chest of drawers, etc., etc.

The property of E. A. Goff, Esqr., Assistant Transportation Supt. Victoria Terminus Annexe, Bombay and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd January 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY, ELECTRIC MOTOR, ENGLISH AND COUNTRY MADE CARRIAGE FURNITURRE, ETC., ETC.

Under instructions from the Receiver of Messrs. P. B. Press and Co., (Gwalior) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 4th February sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Messrs. P. B. Press and Co.'s factory at Frere Road Mangalore Street, Fort, the stock in trade of the above Company, such as—Power drilling Machine No. 1 and 2, cutting saw Machine, Electric Motor, Anvils, measuring leather machines, type bending machine, threading machine, screwing and punching machines, Blacksmith's tools, iron plates and frames, screw Jacks, Avery scales, etc. Carriages such as Shigram, English Canoe Victoria, Landau, Brougham, etc., furniture such as cupboards, chairs, writing tables, copying presses, benches, etc.

On SUNDAY, the 27th January, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Dwarkadas Jekisondas Bungalow 56-58, Walkeswar Road, very valuable and handsome, made to order household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs mirror side board and dumbwaiters, rich carpets, fancy vases, electric lamps and fans, Black wood open carved furniture cottage piano, ice box Chesterfield sofas and chairs, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, old China ware, wall and table clocks, Dressing Chest of Drawers, Dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses marble top side tables and teapoys, writing tables, office chairs, glass doors books and silver cases, revolving book stands hat stand, reclining sofas, Baba gari, single and double meat safes, cycle, copper and aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

The property of M. Nagahashi, Esq., Manager of Teikoko, Menkwa, Kabushaki Kaisha and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT DHABOO STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esquire, the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 965 of 1915 (Abdul Husein and others vs. Abdulally Ebrahimji), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land together with messuages or tenements or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, containing by admeasurement 133 square yards or thereabouts, in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2696, New No. 9703, Old Survey No. 1046 and New Survey No. 4431, assessed by the Assessor of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6917, Street Nos. 172 and 174, and bounded on the East by the Dhaboo Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North and South by the property of Mahomedally Dawoodbhoy.

All that piece or parcel of quit or ground rent land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dhaboo Street, containing by admeasurement 174 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 1315, 1317, 1315, 1317, New Nos. 8479, 8480, Old Survey No. 1141-1141, and New Survey Nos. 4464-4465, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 6890, Street Nos. 207, 209 and 221, and bounded on the East by the sweeper's passage, on the West by Dhaboo Street, on the North by the property of Ismail Beg Mahomed and on the South by the property of Abdulla Ibrahimji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mantri and Co. or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 22nd January, 1924.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 25152.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

Valuable household furniture Whiteways Chesterfield suite, Breakfast and tea set for six persons of real folley China by Harrods, Ltd., London. Rich platedware Gramophone by Rose and Co. with best selected records, complete household linen Bed sheet and every thing etc.

Under instructions from L. Ramsay Esqr., Messrs. Mistry and Co., will sell by public auction on Sunday the 27th day of January 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) in Mahomedali Mansion Ground floor Motlibai Street, Byculla. Very valueable furniture, such as Oval Dining table, full size Side board, Dumbwaiter, Chairs, Chesterfield suites of Sofas and Easy chairs, Silver Show case, Robert pattern Cabinet Gramophone, by Rose and Co., with records, Single and double beds, childs Cot, Almirahs, rich Chest of drawers, also best Platedware, Glassware Cooking utensils etc.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

BONAFIDE SALE.

Auction sale of made to order household furniture, Gramophone, Wall Clock, Table Ornaments, large Drawing room, carved Cabinets, large size Carpets, Cutlery, Glass, Crockery, Plated and solid Silverware, etc.

Messrs. MISTRY & CO., will sell by public auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Contractor's Bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, Chowpatty, Seaface, on SUNDAY, the 27th day of January 1924. A very valueable household furniture consisting of Dining table, Chairs, Sideboard, tapestry lined Chesterfield suites valuable large Drawing room Carpets, large size Robert pattern carved drawing room Cabinets, Office writing table, Wooden Double Beds, Baba Cot, Oval mirror and panelled door almirahs, Dressing tables, Wash hand table, Machine tables, Teapoys Oil Stove, etc.

Three Bed room furniture is made on one design polish to match.

Property is on view and Catalogues will be printed.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22nd Jan. 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

NOVELTY CINEMA

PATHE'S PEERLESS FEARLESS GIRL

The greatest and most thrilling serial ever shown in Bombay.
Look into the heart of New York
Look into the soul of a fearless girl
Look into the minds of crafty villains
See the serial that is astounding the Nation.

PEARL WHITE IN "PLUNDER"

ALSO Another adventure of

FELIX THE CRAZY 'KAT'

Which is now being featured at the Embassy Theatre, London, and is all the age throughout Great Britain and the United States of America.

AND A NEW TWO-REEL

PATHE-MACK SENNETT COMEDY

Latest addition to Pathe's line of feature comedies.

AN "ALL PATHE" PROGRAMME,

TIME Saturday and Sunday Matinee 3-30 p.m.
Other shows, Saturday, Sunday & Week Days 5-15, 7, 8-45, & 10-30 p.m.
POPULAR PRICES.

Excelsior Theatre.

TWICE DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p.m.
"THE LOVE LIGHT"
FEATURING MARY PICKFORD
The World's Sweetheart.

Empire Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"THE NUT"
FEATURING DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.

Empress Theatre.

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
"DADDY"
FEATURING JACKIE COOGAN.

Cinema Majestic

GIRGAUM

PRESENTS THIS WEEK

RATNAVALI

OR THE LADY OF LANKA
produced by
STAR FILMS Ltd.

NEXT WEEK
National Film Co.'s latest film

KARAN GHELO

The last Rajput ruler of Gujarat.

4TH WEEK 4TH WEEK.
From 19th Jan. 1924.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME
STILL THE TALK OF THE TOWN.
To-Night To-Night.
TUES. 22nd JANUARY 1924.

Karlekar's Grand Circus

Location—Open Maidan, Palva Road, Girgaum.

Nos. 6 and 7 Trams pass the Door.
Breaking Crowd Records Daily.

The Greatest Galaxy of European and Indian Artists that ever graced in Arena.

DON'T MISS SUCH GOOD OPPORTUNITY
To see in this Fourth Change of Programme

ELMO THE MIGHTY

The Strongest Man in the World
Will compare his strength with the horses.

MATINEES,
Wed, Sat, Sun. 5 p.m.
Children under 10 years, half-price (except last gallery) for Matinee only

PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Plan at S. Rose & Co., Ltd.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Performance at 9-30 p.m.

Prof. SHANKER RAO,
Sole Proprietor.

N. V. KARLE,
Ag. Manager.

For The Special invitation of the H. H. Maharaja of Baroda, The Company will start to Baroda after staging the Following Plays.
These plays will not be staged here again

Gandharva Natak Mandali

New Elphinstone Theatre, Grant Road.

Wednesday 23-1-1924 at 8-30 p.m.
Saubhadra

Saturday 26-1-1924 at 8-33 p.m. noon
Ekachpyala

Sunday 27-1-1924 at 3-30 p.m, noon
Swayamvar

G. N. Mandali,
Manager.

CONTINUED
AGAIN
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
AT

IMPERIAL

The Whirlwind Indian Picture

"KALA-NAG"

(THE TRIUMPH OF JUSTICE)
in eight parts
produced by
The Kohinoor Film Company.
Daily 4 Shows—at 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m.
Saturday, Sunday: Extra Show at 3 p.m.
!! COMING !!

A THRILLING PATHE SERIAL
Mystery—Stunts—Romance

"HIDDEN-HAND"

featuring
Doris Kenyan & Sheldon Lewis.
PRICES AS USUAL.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

To BUY GET the BEST.
INSIST ON HAVING.

Thacker's

INK TABLETS

Manufactured in England.
PACKED IN FANCY COLOURED TIN BOX.
UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND CHEAPNESS.
LARGEST SALE.
ALL OVER THE WORLD.
NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE.
SOLE IMPORTERS:

Hansraj Vishram&Co.

13, David Joseph Lane, CALCUTTA.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

January 21.

Shunko Maru, Hirano, Kobe.
Pilsna, Fabiana, Trieste.
Clan Malcolm, Higgins, Liverpool.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
S. S. Bradburn, Hewitt, Antwerp.
S. S. Nurjehan, Crebbin, Calcutta.
S. S. Maver, Svensen, Bangkok.
The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Genoa Maru for Kobe, etc.
Steamer Shuko Maru, for Kobe, etc
S. S. Shunko Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shunko Maru, 5,027 tons, Captain K. Hirano arrived in harbour on Sunday from Kobe, with a general cargo.
S. S. Pilsna:—The Lloyd Triestino Coy.'s steamer Pilsna, 4,829 tons, Captain Fabiano, arrived in harbour on Sunday with a general cargo and passengers.
S. S. Clan Malcolm:—The Clan Line steamer Clan Malcolm, 3,724 tons, Captain Higgins, arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Liverpool, with a general cargo.
S. S. Bradburn:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Bradburn, 2,934 tons, Captain R. Hewitt, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.
S. S. Nurjehan:—The Asiatic Coy.'s steamer Nurjehan, 3,379 tons, Captain H. J. Crebbin, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.
S. S. Maur:—The F. F. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, 649 tons, Captain J. Swensen, will sail to-day from harbour for Bangkok, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(MONDAY, January 21.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Akenfels 3300 Karachi, 29/11 Graham & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 2/2 M M and Co.
3 Massilia 3251 L'pool, 23/1, Graham & Co.
4 Dalgoma 3571 K'chi, 25/1 M M & Co.
5 Harapara 3772, Durban 25/1 M M & Co.
8 Yomei Maru, 5180 Kobe, 24-1 N Y Kaisha.
8 Tamba Maru 3553, Kobe, 29-1, N Y Kaisha.
9 City of Batavia 3572, Dunkirk 23-1, K N and Co.
11 Pilsna, 4915, Trieste 1-2, L Triestino.
12 Falkenfels 3812 K'chi, 25/1 Graham & Co.
13 Algie, 3709 N Y, NF Volkart Bros.
13 Dalemoor 2572, Dunkirk, N F, T M & Co.
15 Nagpore 3179, Japan 23/1 M M & Co.
16 Trelosere 4304 Mana N F M M & Co.
17 Monroe, 3656, London, 24/1, J F and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf 24/1, M M & Co.
5 Burma Maru 2822 Japan 26/1 O S Kaisha.
6 Nurjehan 3329 N.F., 13/1 T M and Co.
7 Kidderpore 3263 Kobe 30/1 T M and Co.
8 Jalacera 2853 N F N F, S S N Co.
16 & 11 Braurisome Hall 2722 K'chi 25/1, K N and Co.
16 Accra 1751, N F, D M Khandwani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Shunke Maru, 5027, Japan, 5/2, O S Kaisha.
A Gogra 3151 K'chi 20/1 M M & Co..
C & R Penang Maru 3213 Japan 17/1, N Y Kaisha.
P Genoa Maru 5001 Kobe 2/2 N Y Kaisha.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 8th Februry, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 15th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 22nd February, Agent P and O S N Co.
S S Caledonia due about 29th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Plassy due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Lahore (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dumana, due about 1st February, Agent B I S N Co
Morvada due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 15th February, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia due about 5th February, Agent W & Graham Co.
Castalia due about 24th Februry, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Yokohama due about 31st January, Agent K N Co.
City of Nagpur due about 29th January, Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 9th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 19th February, Agent K N Co.
City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
Calefornia due about 19th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Clan Kenneth (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Clan Sinclair due about 11th February, Agent J F Co.
Croxteth Hall (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 28th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agent K N Co.
Massilia due about 22nd April, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 9th April, Agent K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Wartenfels due about 7th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Ockenfels due about 28th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Neidenfels due about 12th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tannenfels due about 27th February, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Konderkerk due about 2nd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Streetfkerk due about 23rd February, Agent E D Sassoon Co

FROM HULL.

Aricato due about 22nd January, Agent J F Co.
Hindoo (not fixed) Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Brenta due about 15th February, Agent L T Co.
Silvio Pellico due about 6th February, Agent L T Co.
Cracovia due about 18th February, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Valentino Coda due about 26th January, Agent M Italiana.
Genoa due about 3rd February, Agent M Italiana.
Castelforziano due about 18th February, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW KORK.

City of Auckland due about 23rd January, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Romeo due about 10th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Manchester Exchange due about 25th February, Agent F F Campbell Co.
City of Lahore due about 15th March, Agent F F Campbell Co.
Jalapa due about 31st January, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Sado Maru due about 27th January, Agent N Y K.
Ryokai Maru due about 29th January, Agent O S K.
Himalaya Maru due about 9th February, Agent O S K.
Rikoku Maru due about 23rd February, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 5th February Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 8th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mirzapore due about 24th February, Agent P and O S N Co.
Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Neldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 27th January, Agent B I S N Co.
Duns Law (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Tiegarthen (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co
Karoa due about 10th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.

EXPORTS.

January 21.

S. S. Delta for London:—2975 cwts myrabollams, Kalyandas Bros, 6 bales woollen Carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency, 5 bales woollen rugs, Cox's Shipping Agency, 24 bales Persian Lamb Skin, Cox's Shipping Agency, 9 cases Bristles, Cox's Shipping Agency, 3 Pkgs Brass and Irony Table, Cox's Shipping Agency, 47 bales Hemp, S Laljee and Co 20 cwts Cardamoms, S Laljee and Co, 81 bales Hemp, S Permanand.
For Hull:—16000 cwts cottonseed, Volkart Bros.
For Marseilles:—15000 cwts Castorseed, Rally Bros.
S. S. Clan Munro for Hamburg:—100 bales cotton fly, Birla Bros.
For Antwerp:—131 bales Hemp, G Maujee.
S. S. Pilna for Venice:—110 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, 55 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 110 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo, 25 cwts Gum Alibanum, G Yacoobally.
For Trieste:—770 bales Indian raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, 584 cwts Gum Alibanum, G Yacoobally, 990 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 385 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros, 715 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 1460 raw cotton, K M Nathoo, 275 bales Cotton fly and waste Khimjee Vishram.
S. S. Algic for New York:—20 cwts Gum Ghulla, Volkart Bros, 21 cwts Gum Karaya, Volkart Bros, 190 cwts Cashew nuts, Volkart Bros.
For Philadelphia:—160 bales Goat's Hair, C Booth and Co, 16 bales Empty Cylinders, The Bombay Amonia Pref. Stores Co.
S. S. Branksenes Hall for Antwerp:—220 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.
S. S. Triloske for Marseilles:—209 cwts Gum Arabic J Nurbheram and Co.
For Trieste:—440 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 220 bales raw cotton Madhardos Amersey, 640 bales raw cotton, K M Nathoo, 55 bales cotton fly Khimjee Vishram, 860 raw cotton K M Nathoo, 220 bales raw cotton The Patel Cotton Co.
S. S. Massilia for Liverpool:—50 bales cotton waste, B Meyer and Co, 500 cwts Myrabollams, B Danjee and Co, 112 bales wool raw C Ramsump, 53 cwts Dillseed, C Jivanlal, 2 bales raw cotton, The Indian Central Cotton Committee, 1475 bales raw cotton, The Indian Central Cotton Committee, 14 bales wool raw, Rally Bros, 9 bales wool raw, R Varchand, 100 bales cotton fly, The Bombay Co Ltd, 100 bales cotton waste, K Umedchand, 1 bales wool raw, M Chandulal, 16 bales wool raw, Kisangopal Rakhabdas, 5 bales wool raw, Sadasukh Gambherchand, 120 bales wool raw, H Balkisondas,
For Marseilles:—100 cwts Gum Arabic, The Patel Cotton Co, 102 cwts Gum Alibanum, E Veerjee, 220 bales raw cotton, E Veerjee, 220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros, 8 cwts dry casings, Ad Meyer.
For Constantinople:—5 bdles woollen carpets, F Hajee Co.
S. S. Falkenfels for Antwerp:—55 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.
For Bremen:—275 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Rotterdam:—55 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.
For Hamburg:—1445 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.
S. S. Delamoor for Hull:—4002 cwts ground nuts, E D Sassoon, 25 bales Jubbalpore Hemp D M Doongajee, 2000 cwts Rapeseed, Volkart Bros.
For Dunkirk:—110 bales raw cotton, Latham Abercrombie.
S. S. Bradburn for Antwerp:—12 bales Hemp B Meyer and Co.
For Ghent:—165 bales raw cotton, Vurdhaman Bros.
S. S. City of Batavia for Liverpool:—50 cwts mwrabollams, G Maujee.
S. S. Radhang for Antwerp:—220 bales cotton fly and waste, K Thacker and Co.
For Dundee:—30,000 cwts cotton seed, Strauss and Co.
For Ghent:—880 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 770 bales raw cotton, Louis Dreyfus, 550 bales raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co.
S. S. Chemiston for Dunkirk:—2500 tons manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.
S. S. Tamba Maru for Hongkong:—28 cwts shark fins, Allibhoy Chagla and Co.
For Shanghai:—3000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.
For Kobe:—400 bales raw cotton, Suzuki and Co.
S. S. Yama Maru for Osaka:—700 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha, 1000 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 200 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.
For Kobe:—800 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha, 1500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha, 500 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros, 300 bales raw cotton, Y K Kaisha.
S. S. Nagpore for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.
For Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.
For Yokkaichi:—1100 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.
S. S. Shunko Maru for Nagoya:—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
For Yokkaichi:—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
For Osaka:—2000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
For Kobe:—2000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.
S. S. Kidderpore for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.
For Kobe:—1609 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.
S. S. Girda Maru for Kobe:—6000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 200 bales raw cotton, H Rambhagat.
For Osaka:—4000 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S. S. Obra for Kobe:—4700 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.
For Osaka:—2800 bales raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.
S. S. Burma Maru for Nagoya:—400 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha.
For Kobe:—1000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha, 416 bales raw cotton, N N Futehally and Co.
For Yokkaichi:—200 bales raw cotton, G K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

January 21.

S. S. Jaladuta, from Calcutta, Agent Scindia S N Co.—50 bales Gunny cloth, 155 bales B Twills, 1259 bales H cloth, 219 bales Twine, 1338 bags rice, 1337 bdles gum, 885 bdles Betelnuts, 162 drums Linseed oil, 52 bags Tea.
From Colombo:—76 bdles Gum, 68 bags Tea.
From Alleyore:—100 bags Poonac, 177 bags Copra, 65 bags Pepper, 28 bags Ginger, 39 bags Quinine.
From Calicut:—435 bags Copra, 466 bags Cocoanuts, 191 bags Ginger, 101 Jottas Cotton Yarn.
From Cochin:—82 cks Cocoanut Oil, 2353 bdles Cotton yarn, 149 bags Ginger, 124 bdles Cotton Rope, 77 chests Tea.
From Badajora:—2297 bags Copra, 58 bags Cocoanuts.
S. S. City of Batavia, from Liverlool Agents K Nixon and Co:—10893 bdles Hoops, 339 crates Tiles, 2900 boxes Rope, 158 cases Beer, 154 coils wire, 50 cks Cements, 100 cases Caustic soda, 23 bdles Tallow, 21 bales Paper, 234 No. Pulleys, 225 bales News paper, 2083 Kgs Paints, 138 drums Colour, 200 drums Disinfectant fluid, 500 drums Bleaching powder, 70 bales Cot. P. Goods, 67 bales Cot. Yarn, 682 boxes Tin plates, 153 cases Electric fans, 250 bags, Soda ash, 380 bags Bicarbonate of Soda, 150 cases Rly keys, 1340 bdles Rods, 100 bdles Y M Sheets.

ANGLO-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—My friend Mr. L. R. Tairsee is always amusing and his query to me in the matter of the Anglo-India Company to me is more amusing. He inquires where Mr. Havelivala is. I must tell him at once in confidence that I am as alert on it as I ever was and I have not at all slackened taking interest in its affairs. He says that in the beginning I thundered but now I am quiet. Let me assure him and the share-holders that I have not thundered in vain. My thundering has resulted in the winding up of the Company and the constant hammering of it at considerable personal sacrifice both in time and energy has resulted in the proceedings that are pending before the Court at present. The Official Liquidator, Mr. Moos, is in charge of those proceedings and no body much less than myself has any right to interfere with him in the conduct of those proceedings. So long as he is there I have perforce to remain quiet and this is the reason of my eloquent silence. I cannot thunder always and I can thunder only when there is anything wrong. Knowing Mr. Moos as I do I am sure he will fight the case of the share-holders to the very hilt without fear or favour. No doubt share-holders are naturally anxious to know as to when the case is likely to come for hearing and I hope Mr. Moos will take the earliest opportunity of informing the public as to why the case is taken over to the end of February 1924. In a case of such magnitude and importance as Anglo-India delay may occur but I am sure in the end that British justice will reign supreme.—Yours etc.

M. A. HAVELIVALA.

80, Esplanade Road,
January 17.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION FOR MUSULMANS OF INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The newly elected Legislative Assembly seems to be stronger and more independent body than its predecessor. It is generally known that the Swarajists, will at an early date present to the Government, their demands for the speedy attainment of Swaraj in the Country.

The Musalman members of the Assembly will thus be faced with a difficult and intricate problem. On the one hand we have no desire to be a stumbling block on the way of the progress of the Country, which is as much our motherland as of another community. On the other hand we cannot, for obvious reasons, be a party to any further scheme for self-Government unless it fully secures to us our rights and interests. It is therefore very imperative that a strong representative meeting of the Musulmans of India should be held, at a very early date, in order to consider the present situation and scrutinise and discuss the demands formulated by the Swarajists for presentation to the Government of India. It is necessary, to invite to this meeting Musulmans of light and leading from every Province.

The gravity of the situation demands that the Musulman members of the Central Legislature and the Provincial Councils, should act also in unision with such of their politically minded Co-religionists as are not in the Councils. In short an effort should be to have as thorough a representative gathering of the Community as, having regard to the the limitations of time and distance, we can have.

This occasion should also be utilised to form a permanent political organization of the Musulmans, which they so urgently need, after the desolution of the All-India Muslim League.

It is not too much to hope that the Hon. Syed Raza Ali and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, whose experience, political foresight and independence of opinion are admitted on all hands, and who command great influence amongst the Musulmans, will take the lead in this matter and orgauise a public meeting at Delhi in February next.—Yours, etc.,

MD. YAKUB,
Member Legislative Assembly.

Moradabad.
15-1-1924.

COMMERCIAL.

MANCHESTER MARKET

PIECE GOODS AND YARN

MANCHESTER, Jan. 2.

The amount of business transacted in the Manchester market since our last report has been negligible in volume and generally of a featureless character. Most of it related to sorting-up lots clearance from stock by sellers who were ready to sacrifice the whole or part of the profit which, in a stronger market, they might have secured as a consequence of the rise of several pence in cotton values during the past few months.

Cloth demand, where it has been disclosed, has again inclined more towards the finer qualities of finishing goods and fancies than to the ordinary bread-and-butter qualities, which must be moved in quantity in order to keep the machinery of Lancashire in motion. Probably the number of looms now in commission is larger than it was a few weeks ago, but this is the result of business booked before the holidays interfered with the market's progress, and the number working will not be supplemented by anything booked in the last few days. The Eastern markets have remained idle for the most part, and those of India and China have continued to disappoint the hopes of salesmen who had given out prices for cabling purposes.

As a result of the necessity for financing the crops growing in the interior money is becoming tight in China, and whilst the rates ruling for Manchester textiles are on a higher basis the movement is checked, and importers continue to adopt a policy of procrastination in regard to replenishment of stocks, which have been depleted to a low point.

Much the same position is reported from the India ports, which are not putting forth anything approaching a normal weight of business. Of the nearer Eastern markets Egypt and Persia have recently given more support than others, but none can be described as active, and the western hemisphere has failed to produce any feature of demand, though South America keeps buying occasionally from stock.

The stocktakings have taken hometrade buyers out of the market, and no improvement in European demand can be reported.

Yarn inquiries only come forward in reference to small consignments, and shipment business is quite trifling in all departments. Bolton counts keep well preserved by engagements against any deterioration of margins, though carded numbers could be easily booked for quick delivery. Producers of American twist and weft find only a moderate support. Pressure to sell ordinary qualities may not be general, but it is observable in many quarters.

JUTE

DUNDEE, Jan. 2.

The only noteworthy feature which marked the short interval between the opening after Christmas and the new Year closing was the strength of jute prices. Though the home trade centres had been closed there were a fair number of inquiries needing immediate attention. These mainly referred to various descriptions of narrow cloth from which business is looked for.

The yarn market was still very quiet: 8lb. cops were entered at 4.44 (2s. 11¼d.), and the price soon after was raised to 4.50 (3s.); 4lb. cops, 2s. 8d.; 8lb. sacking chains, 4.38 (4 9-16d.)

Some good orders were placed for hessians, chiefly for mangled qualities.

Prices were as follows: Jute, first grades £28 10s.; Daisee 2, December, January, £29 10s.; Tossa 2, £31.

OILS AND OILSEEDS

HULL, Jan. 2.

The market opened after the holiday with a good tone. Linseed oil is meeting with a fairly prompt demand, current values being from round £41. 10s. "spot" and £41 for January delivery. Cotton oils are steady, the chief demand being from the Continent, crude Egyptian being quoted £42. 10s. and £43 for soapmakers' grade of refined. Soya bean oil, however, is in small demand. Rape oil and ground nut oil are scarce, and late values are fully maintained. Palm kernel oil is quieter, and quoted round £41 10s.

In the oil seed section linseed is steady, and the premium on seed afloat and seed for shipment is being reduced. For old Plate linseed afloat £21 is asked, while new seed is quoted £17 10s. for December-January shipment, but demand is not excessive and is confined to immediate wants. Cottonseed is steady but inactive, and values are rather easier.

The demand for oilcakes of all descriptions is affected by the cattle epidemic.

COAL

CARDIFF, Jan. 2.

The steam coal trade, registered a slow opening to the New Year. Prior to the vacation there was a rush of orders and, contrary to expectations, the bulk were executed. With a carry-over below anticipations and production resumed at a high level, the market inclines to ease a little. In many individual cases a couple of weeks' business is in hand. This serves to maintain general steadiness in coal prices until January 10 or thereabouts. Beyond that support is insufficient to maintain pre-holiday values, and weaker conditions are expected as the month progresses.

Continental demand is quieter, but a steady inquiry proceeds from Italy and the Near East. There is a fair trade passing with South America, but in other directions business has not settled down.

Best Admiralty collieries are executing fair business, but top prices now rule 29s., with seconds available down to 28s.—28s. 6d. Dry large tends to sag and current demands fail to absorb supply. Best grades offer at 27s.—27s. 6d., with ordinaries easy at 26s. Monmouthshires are a very steady section, and two weeks' business is in hand. New demand is very slow. Black veins rule 28s. 6d., Westerns large 28s., and Easterns are quietly steady between 27s.—27s. 6d. Ordinary Cardiffs are moderately active between 26s.—27s. 6d. Small coals are a firm feature. Supplies are short and readily taken up. Bests rule 21s. 6d., good bunkers 20s. 6d.—21s., good cargoes 18s.—20s.

Coke is quieter and nominally unaltered at 52s 6d.—57s. 6d. There is a steady demand for patent fuel, with makers well sold over the month. Best brands are stationary at 32s. 6d. and ordinaries 30s. 6d.—31s.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATION.

BOMBAY, January 21.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/5 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/5 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/5 15/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/5 7/32.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/5 1/4.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 625.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 695.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 685.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 153.
Bank's buying 60 M/st D. P. Rs. 1[illegible]

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 166.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. 235.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 334.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York D.D. 4.23-5/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 90.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.50.
London—Brussels Frcs. 102.00.
London Rome Liras 97.20.
London—Berlin Marks

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Dull but steady.

	London, Jan. 19.
Telegraph Transfers	1/5 7/32 Quiet.
Bar Gold	—
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2 Steady.

	London, Jan. 19.
Rentes 3 per cent.	55
Berlin Cheques on London	—
Bar Silver Spot	33 1/2
„ „ 2 months hence	33

Closing Tone of Silver—Little Indian buying forward Steady.

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent (since 5th July 1923.)

Interest day to day loans	1 7/8
Interest 7 day Market loans	2 1/2

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay Jan. 21. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 1/8
Bank Demand	1/5 5/32
Dec. Acceptance 3m/s	1/5 15/32
Fcs. Demand	625
American Dollars	334
Hongkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	235
Japan	153
Singapore	165 1/2

Market—Steady.

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Jan. 19.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 85 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	„ 90 1/4
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 99 3/16
Consols 2 1/2%	„ 54
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	„ 43
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	„ 62 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	„ 54

	London, Jan. 19.
Conversion Loan	£ 75
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	„ 99 1/2
7 per cent. Indian	„ 112

BULLION.

BOMBAY, January 21.

Sovereigns ready 16/0/3.
Sovereigns forward 16/0/9.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25-12-0.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25-12-0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25-11-6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 79-12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 79-13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 80-4.

LONDON, January 19.

Bar gold ready s. 97-5.
Silver ready, d. 33-8.
Silver forward, d. 33-0.

TONE OF SILVER—Quiet and steady, doing nothing, buyers holding back, sellers scarce.

GOLD.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Ready:—25—12—6
Vaida. Opening Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 25—12—6 .. .. 25—12—6
Maha 25—12—6 .. .. 25—12—0
Teji Mandi.
Posh ..
Maha 0—6—0
Tone—Market Steady.

SILVER.

Bombay., Jan. 21.

Ready :—79—13—0
Vaida. Opening. Highest. Lowest. At 6 p.m
Posh 79—13—0 79—15—0 .. 79—13—0
Maha 80—5—0 80—7—0 .. 80—4—0
Teji Mandi.
Maha 1—5—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY January 21.

3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/7.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 83.
5 per cent War Loan 90/10.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 96.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 95-10.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 102/2.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 102/6.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 100/10.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 106.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 103/2.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 106/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 73/8.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 73.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 73.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

January 21.

A further advance of 19 points in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market advanced on Wall Street and Commission Houses buying. Liverpool has been reported 26 points higher. The advance was due to shorts covering.

The undertone of our market continues to be very steady and with the January Oomra and Bengal contracts approaching maturity we look for renewed steadiness here. Stocks are by no means heavy and in many of the up-country markets arrivals are beginning to fall off so that there is no reason to look for any very great pressure to sell in the near future.

Owing to higher advices reported from America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning steady at Rs. 632½ i.e. Rs 5½ higher than Saturdays closing rate for F. G. Broach April May. At the opening Offices and Jobbers were sellers and the prices declined to Rs. 628½. At this level Commission Houses and Shroffs bought raising values to Rs. 630. But the market again dropped to Rs. 625 on Bear Operators selling and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 626½ at 3-30 p.m. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 625 and advancing to Rs.. 626 closed easier at Rs. 623½ on selling by Commission Houses and Jobbers.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 605 and gradually gave way to Rs. 600 on selling by Japanese and Exporting Houses. From this level the prices improved to Rs. 602 on Shroffs buying and the market closed at Rs. 601. Whilst March Oomra opened at Rs. 593 and declined to Rs. 589 on Shroffs selling, but again recovered to Rs. 592 on Exporting Houses buying and finally closed at Rs. 590 F. G. Bengal January was nominally quoted at Rs. 545 whilst March at Rs. 538.

Our market for ready cotton was easier on Saturday last with little business passing.

To-day's tenders are as follows:
Fine Berar 700 bales; Fine Central/Provinces No. 1 1,200 bales; Fine Central/Provinces No. 2 100 bales; F. G. Bengal 1,700 bales; Total 3,700 bales.

Total tenders up-to-date are as under:—
Fine Berar 1,800 bales; Fine Central/Provinces No. 1 3,100 bales; Fine Central/Provinces No. 2 500 bales; F. G. Bengal 3,900 bales; Total 9,300 bales.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

January 21.

New York Market 19th January 1924.

Previous Close.	Deli-very	Last known prices in Liverpool	Closing prices since previous close
32.70	Jan.	32 84	+14
32.96	Mar.	33.15	+19
33.20	May.	33.37	+17
32.15	Jul.	32.38	+23
28.00	Oct.	28.01	+01
27.55	Dec.	27.53	—02

Telegraphic market advices: March highest 33.38, lowest 32.80, range .58 points. Commission houses buying, Wall St. buying, evening up over Sunday. Better tone.

Liverpool Market 19th January 1924.

Prev Close	Deli very	Opening Prices 11 a.m.	Closing Prices	Since previous Close
19.00	Jan.		19.27	+27
19.05	Mar.	19.23+18	19.27+22	19.31 +26
19.02	May.		19.27	+25
18.59	Jul.		18.84	+25
16.36	Oct.	16.56+20		16.55 +19
21.89	Egyptian	Jan.	22.28	+39
20.72	„	Nov.	21.12	+40

Telegraphic market advices: (1) Local shorts covering. Trade fixing call sales. Steady market. Fair tone. National Ginners report 9,900,000 bales.

(2) Local shorts covering, some trade fixing call sales. Tone of market good. March highest mutilated lowest 19.13. New York sales futures on Friday last 375,000.

(3) Liverpool market healthy position owing to completion of long liquidation: undertone very steady this week. Market would advance but for disappointing. New York market where long liquidation and speculative selling occurred, no support from trade. For the present looks as though New York market controls situation. While we believe in higher market ultimately, character of market uncertain for the time being.

(4) New York cables: Cause of weakness here is general long liquidation and considerable speculative selling, lack of demand. While we are not bearish, speculation has withdrawn and we will have to get trade buying to put market up.

Alexandria market 19th January 1924.

Previous close 43.30, Delivery March, opening 44.10.

	Liverpool, Jan. 19. To-day's prices.	
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Jan.	19.27
	Mar.	19.31
	May	19.27
	July	18.84

	Liverpool, Jan. 19. Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
„ „ Sales of East Indian	—
„ „ Imports.	..

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—
Mid. Americans spot Moderate Demand —

Spot		1940
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		2305
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	
(As known in Liverpool)	May ..	
	July ..	
New Orleans 10 A, M.	Mar. ..	
	May, ..	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 19.

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-day's price
Jan.	—
Feb.	—
Mar.	19.23—
April	—
May	19.19—
June	—
July	18.78—
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	16.50—
Nov.	—
December	—
January	—
Egyptians May	22.45
March	22.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 19.

Months.	To-day's Prices.
January	19.27+27
February	19.27+26
March	19.31+26
April	19.28+25
May	19.27+25
June	19.17+25
July	18.84+25
August	18.18+24
September	17.21+20
October	16.55+19
November	16.20+19
December	16.10+19
January	16.01+19

Tone:—Steady.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

(5-30 P. M.)

	Bombay, Jan. 21.	
Fully Good Broach	April/May	623 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	Dec. Jan.	545
„	March	538
Fine Oomra.	Dec. Jan.	601
Fine Oomra.	March	590

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool Jan. 19

Months	To-day's Price.
Jan.	22.28+39
Feb.	22.34+40
Mar.	22.40+40
April	22.48+40
May	22.57+40
June	22.60+40
July	22.62+40
Aug.	22.40+40
Sept.	22.10+40
Oct.	21.49+40
Nov.	21.12+40
Dec	20.32+40
Jan.	20.32+ 0

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

	New York, Jan. 19. To-day's Prices	
Futures at New York.	Mar.	33.15
	May	33.37
	July	32.38
	Oct.	28.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS—COTTON.

	Liverpool, Jan. 19.
M. G. Bengal Good,	12.80
„ „ Fully Good	13.20
„ „ Fine	13.60
No. 1 Oomra, Good	14.00
„ „ „ Fully Good	14.50
„ „ „ Fine	15.00
M. G. Broach Good	16.10
„ „ Fully Good	16.50
„ „ Fine	16.90
M. G. Scinde, Good	12.70
„ „ Fully Good	13.10
„ „ Fine	13.50

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, January 19.

Total in Sight 8,862,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 459,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 321,000 bales.
American Visible Supply 3,236,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 176,000 bales.
Total Sales 25,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 1,900 bales.
East Indian Stock 46,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 3,400 bales.
East Indian Imports 3,000 bales.
East Indian Speculation 9,500 (Sic.) bales.
American Afloat 203,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 38,000 bales.
Total afloat 324,000 bales.

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Description, Super-Fine Fine F. Good			
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	575	565	550
M. G. Oomra No. 3	620	610	595
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	650	640	625
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	635	625	610
M. G. Mullia	595	585	570
M. G. Khandesh	605	595	580

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

Fully Good Broach	April/May	626
Fully Good Bengal	Dec./Jan.	545
Fully Good Bengal	March	536
Fine Oomra	Dec./Jan.	601
Fine Oomra	March.	590

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 19.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	12,000
„ Exports to Great Britain	..
„ „ Continent	9,000
Futures at New York, Mar.	33.15
„ May	33.37
„ July	32.38
„ Oct.	28.00
Spot Cotton at New York	33.35
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	33.38
Futures, „ „ Mar.	33.14
„ „ „ May.	32.90
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10 3/4
Silver Foreign mined	62 7/8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK, January 18.

Week's Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports 171,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Great Britain 69,000 bales.
Week's Exports to France and Continent 104,000 bales.
Week's Exports to Japan 16,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports 933,000 bales.
Stock of Cotton at Interior Ports 988,00 bales.

WHEAT.

London, Jan. 19.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Sellers	43/6
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. J/F Buyers	43
AUSTRALIAN J/F Buyers	46
KARACHI BARLEY J/F Sellers	32/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 480 lbs. C.I.F. not steadier.	
Rozario Santa FE 63 1/2 lbs.	4 5/6
Australian Wheat—Cargoes for Jan.	4 5/9
Wheat Cargo Australian Feb, Paid	46 7/8
„ Rozario Santa Fe' 64 lbs. Jan, Paid	45 5/8
Wheat afloat 1,390,000	
Tone—	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 21. 6 1/2 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready,	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	42 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	39 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	44 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 8 0	11 0 0
Rapseeed, Brown Cawnpore	10 8	11 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	11 0 0	11 8 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 2 0	13 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	12 12 0	13 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	75 0 0	15 11 0
Teelseed Gajar 50-50	70 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 4 0
Poppyseed, White	65 0 0	13 8 0
Groundnuts	12 12 0	13 6 0
Mowraseed	71 0 0	14 10 0
Barley	9 8 0	9 12 0
Castorseed	31 0 0	..
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery Forward.	72 0 0	0 0 0
Wheat, April/May	43 0 0	5 11 0
Linseed, April/May	Rs. a. p. 7 2 5	..
Groundnuts Jan./Feb.	12 13 3	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/F.	71 8 0	..
	15 12 0	..

METALS.

London, Jan 19.

English best Selected Copper	£ 65 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	„ 60 11/16
Copper Braziers	„ 82
Yellow Metal	„ 7 3/4
Hard Spelter	„ 29
Corrugated Sheets:—	„ 18 7/16

BRASS.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	66 0 0
Brass	1/	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 0 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 0 0
Brass	1 3/4	66 0 0
Brass	2	66 0 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 8 0
Copper	1/	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/4	72 8 0
Copper	1 1/2 1 3/4	72 8 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	74 0 0
Copper	2/	74 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		65 0 0
Lead, Country		19 0 0
German Brass Metal 3/4 to 1		64 12 0
German Brass 1, 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		64 12 0
English Copper		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Jan. 19.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March Sellers	31/3
July Sellers	24/3
July Sept. Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	24/1

EXCHANGE.

On London at Paris—Francs .. 92. 75

RUBBER.

London, Jan 19.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Feb-Mar. 12 1/2
Plantation First Latex Crepe Jan. 14 1/8
Tone:—Dull—Easier.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay Paid 13

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Jan. 21

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 18 hours ending 6 p. m. on Jan. 19. 1924.

Cotton	34,432 Bales
Wheat	8,246 Cwts
Linseed	1,597 „
Rape etc,	1,379 „
Gingellyseed	3,440 „
Poppyseed	243 „
Groundnuts	5,392 „
Castorseed	1,585 „
Rice	6,815 „
Myrabolans	5,468
Cottonseed	23,442 „
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	5,546 „
Juwar	2,328 „
Masur	Nil
Barley	37 „
Bajri	12,648 „
Coal	194 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 21.

	Rs. A. P.
Khadi —	
Textile	1 2 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 2 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 34/40 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 9 0
Century per lb	1 7 9
Hindustan per lb	1 9 6
Fazalbhai per lb	1 9 6
Textile per lb	1 9 0
Phoenix per lb	1 8 6
Pearl per lb	1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 7 6
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb.	1 9 0
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Pearl per lb.	1 9 0
E. D. Sasseon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloth:—× Quality.	
Rachael per lb.	1 9 0
Fazulbhai per lb.	1 9 6
Swan Finlay per lb.	1 8 3
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile (Hand) per lb.	1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 8 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 6 9
Bombay Cotton per lb.	1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	1 6 0
Hearth Brand per lb.	1 6 0
Salita:—	
Pabaney per lb.	1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.,	1 10 0
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 10 6
Dhooties 10 yards:—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 8 6
Check 5lb Grey Drill:—	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece	6 14 0
Hindustan per piece.	7 8 0
Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill:—	
Pearl per piece	7 10 0
Bleached Check:—	
Kasturchand per piece	8 4 0
Bombay United per piece	8 2 0
Black Check 5 lb:—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece	8 8 0
Gabrun No, 5124:—	
Pearl	13 0 0
Hindustan	13 0 9

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, January 21.

The Western disturbance has given nearly general snow in the Punjab and Kumaon hills with a few falls of rain in Central Punjab, North-west of the United Provinces and Central India East and is passing away.

Chief amounts are:—Chakarata, Lahore, Simla, and Dalhousie half an inch. Temperature is high in the United Provinces and Central Parts of the country and is very low in Baluchistan. Weather is again disturned in Persia.

Forecast:—Decrease in Western Himalayas and a few falls in the East of the United Provinces.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 20th Jan. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.945in.
Temperature of air	75.5 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.8 „
Dew point	61.2 „
Relative humidity of Air	61% „
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of Air	83.6 „
Minimum „ „	68.3 „
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNW,E,NNW.
Movement of Wind from midnight. to midnight .. .. .. miles	168

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Still
	Jan.	h. m	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m	ft. in
Sat.	19	17 15	27 0	26	11 5	18 0
		5 20	25 3		22 57	20 6
M.	21	20 6	26 3	21	0 31	10 9
		7 44	26 5		13 9	
Tu.	22	21 14	26 4	22	2 1	20 4
		8 52	27 9		14 24	16 1
W.	23	22 9	26 8	23	3 14	20 5
		2 9	28 10		15 19	15 7
Th.	24	14 15	28 6	24	8 24	18 7
		10 46	26 0		19 58	17 0
F.	25	23 43	27 7	25	5 8	18 8
		13 10	29 2		7 0	14 6
S.	27	2 25	28 6	27	8 47	17 7
		14 5	26 6		20 36	18 2

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 9-10 p.m.

Inauguration of proceedings of 7th session of Indian Economic Conference by Sir Leslie Wilson, University Convocation Hall, 11-45 a.m., Sir M. Visvesvaraya to preside.

Bombay Baby Week, Royal Institute of Science, 5-30 to 8-30 p.m. (Exhibition, Cinema Films, etc.).

Karlekar's Grand Circus, Girgaum, 9-30 p.m.

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, General Meeting to hear a paper on "Buddhism in Nagananad", by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat, at 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, January 23.

Meeting of the Anthropological Society, Town Hall, 6 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, Khatau Building, Bazar Gate Street, Bori Bunder, 4 p.m.

THURSDAY, January 24.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Presidency Women's Council "At Home", 5 p.m., Town Hall.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition at Vanita Vishram, Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Girgaum, 3 p.m.

FRIDAY, January 25.

High Court Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Byculla, Imamwada.

SATURDAY, January 26.

The S. S. "Dongola" with the English mails leaves at 2 p.m.

Bombay Races: Eleventh Extra Meeting.

Annual Meeting of the University Senate, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, 4 p.m.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, 4 p.m.

SUNDAY, January 27.

Bombay Baby Week—Exhibition, etc., at Dadar, Antonio Da Silva School, 4 p.m.; Parel, 5-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Jan. 22 (Tues.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan. 23 (Wed.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 27m
Jan 24 (Thurs) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 28m.
Jan 25 (Fri) Sunrise 7h 15m Sunset 6h 29m.
Jan. 26 (Sat.) Sunrise 7h. 15m. Sunset 6h. 29m.
Jan. 27 (Sun.) Sunrise 7h. 14m. Sunset 6h. 29m.

Domestic Occurrence.

BIRTH.

RAJADHYAKSHA.—At Jalgaon, on the 19th January, 1924, to Vimalabai, wife of G. S. Rajadhyaksha, I.C.S., a son.

R9525

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Naldera" with the mails from London of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 4-30 p.m. the same day. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 2 a.m. on Friday, the 25th instant.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Malwa" with mails from London of the 17th instant left Marseilles at 8 a.m. on the 19th instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 18th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 13th February.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Moji Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th instant and is due to arrive here on or about the 14th February.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 12th instant arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 20th instant and left there at 2 a.m. the following day.

INFLUENZA ON S. S. "NALDERA."

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Port Health Officer states that since leaving England over one hundred cases of influenza have occurred on the s. s. "Naldera" which is due to arrive in Bombay early on Friday, the 25th instant. The vessel will not be allowed to come to Ballard Pier on arrival, but will be kept in the harbour in quarantine. Only passengers for Bombay will be allowed to land and no visitors will be permitted to go on board under any circumstances whatever. The vessel will sail for China the same day.

SOCIAL FUNCTION AT GRANT ROAD.

Mr. Goculbhai Paragji Desai, Deputy Station-master of Grant Road, was presented with a farewell address on Sunday by the staff and the guards and the Station-master of Charni Road, when Mr. Goculbhai Desai presided. The guest of the evening was presented with gold ring, buttons and necklace. Mr. Dolobrai and Guard Mr. Kaikhasroo made suitable remarks on the occasion.

"G" WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

By election of one representative to the Bombay P. C. C. from this ward, those who want to stand should apply before Friday, the 25th instant, at 8 p.m., duly proposed and seconded. If more applications are received the election will take place on Sunday next (the 27th instant) from 7 to 10 a.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. in the "G" Ward Congress Committee Office.

WEST MATUNGA-MAHIM CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Under the auspices of the West Matunga-Mahim Taluka Congress Committee, a public meeting was held on the 18th instant to offer prayers for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery of health. Mr. Manabhai Mehta of the Ville Parle Rashtriya Shala and a worker of the Sabarmati Ashram, gave some short history of Mahatmaji's early life.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY (BOMBAY).

A meeting of the Society will be held in the Society's Rooms to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper on "Buddhism in Nagananad" will be read by Prof. N. K. Bhagwat.

BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

A lecture will be given in the Association Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, on "Indian Architecture" by D. Munro, to-day (Tuesday) at 9 p.m. The public are invited.

"MAHATMA GANDHI AND WOMEN."

Under the auspices of R. S. S., a public meeting of the ladies will be held to-morrow (Wednesday), at Heera Baug (C. P. Tank), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. B. N. Motiwala will give his second lecture on "Mahatma Gandhi and Women." All the ladies are cordially invited.

ESEAN COMMUNITY OF BOMBAY.

Members of the Esean Community, Bombay, should note that the tenth instruction class will be held at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, on Saturday (the 26th instant), at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.). There will be a discourse on the first subject, viz., "The visible universe and its relation to man." Association is by card only from Mr. L. B. Nayak, Recorder, Mohat Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill.

SOUTH INDIAN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

One of the objects of the Akhila Dravida Kastriya Sangh, Bombay, is the formation of a Volunteer Corps, of South Indians for General National Service and the Sangha in its recent Meeting has appointed a Sub-Committee to organize the same. The proposed "South Indian Volunteer Corps," will be open to all South Indian Residents of Bombay and suburbs. The term "South Indian" includes the whole Madras Presidency, the Provinces of Mysore and Coorg, Hyderabad (Deccan) Canara, Kerala, Andhra and other South Indian States. Those who are willing to join the Corps, are requested to communicate with the General Secretary, 42, Vishrani Building, (third floor) near Tram Terminus, Parel, Bombay.

DECCAN MERCHANTS ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the above Association was held in the Association Hall, Girgaum Baik Road, on Sunday last to unveil the portraits of four prominent Deccani Merchants viz. the late Rao Bahadur Anant Shiwaji Desai, Topiwalla, the late Sawant of the Deccan Stores, the late Mr. Dongre of the Balamrit fame, and the late Mr. Iravati of Solapur. After the unveiling of the portraits by the President, Mr. Phatak, short speeches were made by persons who had personal acquaintance of the deceased. It was pointed out that all these men were self-made, and that in their lives there was inspiration for the younger generation. The life of the late Rao Bahadur A. S. Desai was particularly instructive as he rose to the top of the ladder starting from its lowest rung. He began life as a manual worker earning a couple of annas and ended his career in such prosperity that he was able to give away in charity well nigh a million rupees.

AMENDING OF DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' ACT (1879.)

The "Bombay Government Gazette" contains the text of Bill No. VIII of 1924, a Bill further to amend the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. The statements of objects and reasons state:—

"In the year 1912 Government appointed a Commission to inquire into and to report on the working of the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. In paragraphs 25 and 44 of their report this Commission recommended that Chapters II and VII of the Act should be replaced in order to secure uniformity of procedure in the Presidency, and that Chapter II should be replaced by a new section, enumerating the classes of suits to which the amended Act should apply. This Bill is intended to give effect to the Commission's recommendations on these points. Its principal object is to simplify the Act and to make the procedure in suits to which it applies similar throughout the Presidency.

AKHILA DRAVIDA RASHTRIYA SANGHA, BOMBAY.

The following office-bearers have been elected for the year 1924:—

President: Sreemati Sarojini Naidu.
Vice-President: Sjt. K. Natarajan.
General Secretary: Sjt. C. V. P. Shivam.
Treasurer: Sjt. R. Krishna Iyer.
Members of the Managing Committee: Sjts. V. Madhavan Nair, E. R. Menon, M. K. Menon, T. A. Menon, V. Krishna Iyer, P. R. Neelakanta Iyer, M. R. Jambunathan, C. K. Subramaniam, K. C. Atchyuthan Nair, K. A. Subramaniam, V. P. Krishna Iyer, S. R. Subramaniam, K. S. Sreenivasa Iyer, R. Suryanarayana Iyer, P. A. Krishna Iyer and S. Airavatham.

The Sangha has also passed the following resolution:—

This Sangha expresses its deep anxiety and sorrow for the recent serious illness of Mahatma Gandhi and earnestly prays for his speedy and complete recovery.

BHULESHWAR DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bhuleshwar Congress Committee will be held to-morrow (Wednesday) to transact the following business:—

(1) To think over the letters received from the B. P. C. C. for the constructive programme; (2) to think over the resignation of Mr. Parulker as one of the Secretaries; (3) to think over the reports received from the Khadi Committee and Pavitra Committee; (4) to elect a Khadi Committee for the New Year; (5) to think over letters received from Mr. Supnekar; (6) to think over letters received from Mr. G. B. Garud; (7) to think over money not received from the B. P. C. C.; (8) to think over resolutions passed by the Council of the B. P. C. C. on the 17th instant regarding grants to be given to the District Congress Committees; (9) to think over report of the Sub-Committee elected for the disputes between Mrs. Taramati J. Aruna's election and Mr. Tawarbhai S. Patel; and other business that may be forwarded by the President.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ACCUSED DISCHARGED.

At the Esplanda Police Court yesterday before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur acting third Presidency Magistrate, Ramlal Gopaldas and another man charged with keeping a common gaming house.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, Police prosecutor conducted the prosecution while the accused were defended Mr. Pasekir, pleader.

Sub-Inspector Wanjara said it 10-15 p.m. on the 19th instant he raided shop, at the Kalbadevi Road, named China importing and trading agency. He found the accused in the act of gambling and arrested and took possession of betting slips cash and other gaming instruments. Before raiding the shop he sent the marked five rupee note and a betting clip containing three racing horses which bet the accused accepted.

On the ground of insufficient, evidence the accused were ordered to be discharged and the books and cash amounts ceized by the police were returned.

FATAL FALL FROM THIRD FLOOR.

A young Hindu women, named Tapibai (20), wife of one Harila Kanji residing on the third floor of Bhagwandas Building, 2nd Carpentier Street, was seen standing near a window of her kitchen and cleaning a brass lamp at 5-30 p.m. on Sunday. Soon after an alarm was raised and Tapibai was found lying on the ground just below the window. She was unconscious and was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died at night, the cause of the death being fracture of the skull.

At an inquest held on her body by Mr. A. R. King, the Coroner on Monday morning, the deceased's husband stated that she had been suffering from hysterical fits and was treated by a doctor but she did not improve. The belief of the members of the family was that she was haunted by the former wife of her husband.

The jury returned a verdict of death from fracture of the skull, due to her having fallen on the ground, apparently by accident, from the third story of a house.

Mr. Dipchand, proprietor of the Karachi Watch House has been arrested on a charge of incendiarism and attempting to defraud the London Liverpool and Globe Insurance Company to the extent of about Rs. 14,000 in respect of fire in his premises on November 14th last. The accused was released on bail yesterday pending trial in Criminal Court.—A. P.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE.

ANOTHER LOCK-OUT.

The Standard Mill strike seems to be on the point of coming to an end. The weavers, about a thousand in number resumed work unconditionally as reported on Saturday and out of a complement of about a thousand spinners about 550 quietly resumed work on Monday morning. Now only about 450 men all belonging to the spinning department remain out, and it is confidently expected that they will soon resume work.

CROWN MILLS.

The non-payment of bonus, however, seems to be prying in the minds of those mill-operatives who are not cognisant of the present depression in trade. As a result of this about 170 operatives of the Spinning Department of the Crown Mill struck work on Monday morning, demanding bonus. Their action did not interfere with the working of the mill, and finding themselves thus isolated the strikers became exasperated, and about an hour later some of them rushed into the engine room and began to throw stones creating a row. The Manager, with a view to avoiding further trouble and damage to the mill, promptly stopped the machinery and then asked all the employees to clear out. After all the men had left the Manager closed the mill and put up a notice declaring a lock-out till further orders.

INDIAN WOOLLEN MILLS.

The strike at the Indian Woollen Mills continued on Monday. About 200 men turned up at the Mill in the morning, but showed no disposition to go in and the mill remained closed. The Manager exhibited at the gate the revised rates for the weavers and informed them that those who agreed to them would be reinstated.

PALESTINE DELEGATION IN BOMBAY.

PROMISE OF LARGE DONATIONS.

Mufti Mahomed Thurad, (President) and Mr. Jamaludin (Secretary) of the Palestine Delegation returned to Bombay, yesterday by the Punjab Mail and were received at the station by Mr. Osman Sobani, Secretary of the Central Khilafat Committee. Mr. Mahomed Omer Chandabhoy, Mr. Shaub Quoreshi and several other prominents gentlemen. It is understood that the Delegation propose staying in Bombay and see prominent mahomedan citizens and collect funds for the Masjid-i-Aksa at Jerusalem. The Delegation has been promised rupees one lakh by H. E. the Nizam Hyderabad; Rs. 30,000 by H. H. the Begam of Bhopal, Rs. 5,000 by H. H. the Nawab of Jaora, Rs. 5,000 by H. H. the Nawab of Tonk. At Delhi a very strong and influential committee was formed and it is expected to collect Rs. 30,000. Strong committees were also formed at Madras, Hyderabad, Bhopal and it is proposed to form a similar committee of local Mahomedan gentlemen in Bombay. It is also proposed to arrange that the Imperial Bank Delhi shall receive all donations and that its branch offices will credit such amounts to the account of the Palestine Delegation, Masjid-i-Aksa Fund. All the travelling expenses of the Delegation will be borne by the Supreme Muslim Council of Palestine and the expenses incurred by the various local committees will be borne by themselves.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, January 21.

Jutes in sympathy with a better market for hessians, Howrah and Clive opened steady and continued so with small fluctuations. Presidency had some buyers but the heavier priced stocks attracted little attention. After luncheon hour, Howrah and Clive gave way under selling pressure. Cottons continue without change in the absence of support. In coals for some of the stocks that have been wanted, full rates have been paid by the buyers. A fair amount of business took place. In teas transactions were reported in Tukvar and Titagur at least rates. Hatikhira was marked down to Rs. 23. In miscellaneous a moderate turnover has been recorded with some flutter in sugar shares. Government securities showed some improvement. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper Rs. 64/7, 6 per cent bonds 1926 100/13.

Banks:—Allahabad Bank 90/8.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairabh Bazar Railway rebate 7/8.

Cottons:—Dunbar 177, Kesoram 5/6.

Jutes:—Alliance 467/8, Clive 27/12, Delta 440/8, Hooghly ord. 55/8, Howrah 36/14, Kelvin 645, Lansdowne pref. 101, National 279, Orient 170, Presidency 6/2, Reliance 46/6, Waverley 7/8.

Coals:—Bengal 640, Bokaro and Ramgur 34, Burrakur 36, Ghusick and Muslia 21/2, Gopalichuck 15/8, Katras Jherria 106/8, Kosoonda and Nayadee 23/8, New Beerbhoon 34, New Kendah 10/4, Patmohna 4/2, Phularitand 2/2, Royal 1/11, Satpukuria Asansol 4/8, Seebpore 22/4 premium, Sendra 21/11, Sutikdih 5/14, Talcher 8/4.

Miscellaneous:—Indian Standard Wagon 13/8, Marshalls India Ltd. 4/4, B. I. Corporation ord. 4, Burma Corporation 6/8, Burma Finance 2/3, Madan Theatres 3/3, New Savan Sugar 8/4, Ryam Sugar 17/12, Samastipur Sugar 7/14.

Tea Companies:—Hatikhira 23/4, Sarugaon 13/4, Titagur 22/12, Takvar 26/2.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and five thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling five and three sixteenth pence.

TO AVERT ACCIDENTS.

WESTERN INDIA AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION'S SUGGESTION.

The following letter is sent by the W.T.A. Association to the Municipality:—

Sir,—Under instructions from our Committee we beg to lay before you the following suggestions proposed by our Traffic Sub-Committee. That the present system of making passengers alight from front of the tramcars is dangerous and we strongly advocate that the present arrangement of passengers entering behind and alighting from the front be reversed.

Our reason for making this recommendation is that passengers alighting from the rear of tramcars are not only in a position to see on-coming traffic but on-coming traffic can also see them and both can act accordingly, whereas passengers alighting from the front (which is the present practice) have their vision obscured and cannot be seen by on-coming traffic until it is too late to prevent an accident.

In spite of existing regulations prohibiting passengers from alighting from a moving tramcar the practice is still continued and in many cases they do so by taking a flying leap into the middle of the road thus making it impossible for even the most careful driver to avert an accident.

The special point our Committee have to emphasize is that by making passengers alight from the rear of the tramcar is greatly minimised, as the movements of the passengers are visible to drivers of all on-coming traffic, and although it is admitted that at present they are anything but perfect, they have learned to a much greater degree than the ordinary passenger to protect not only themselves but others from accident.

We have further to say that the Committee hopes that you will give this your kind consideration.

CRISIS IN THE C. P.

A DISALLOWED MESSAGE TO GOVERNOR

Dr. B. S. Moonje sends us the following copy of the message from the C. P. Legislative Council which he had proposed to the President of the Council to forward to the Governor after the result of the voting on the "No-confidence" Resolution was declared, but which was disallowed by the President:—

To

His Excellency Sir Frank Sly,
Governor, Central Provinces,
Nagpur.

Your Excellency,

This Council respectfully places before your Excellency for your Excellency's immediate and most earnest consideration, the peculiar constitutional situation that has developed as a result of the discussion on the motion of "No-Confidence" in the Ministers that has just been adopted by this House. It is as follows:—

1. That it is unconstitutional to appoint Ministers who do not command the support of the majority in this House, and do not, therefore, represent and are not competent to place at the disposal of the Government the wishes of the people as expressed by their Representatives in the Legislative Council, and that such action, is quite contrary to the spirit of the Government of India Act under which these reformed Legislative Councils have been constituted and also to that of the Instrument of Instructions of H. M. the King Emperor to H. E. the Governor of these provinces, and also to that of the Royal Proclamation of December 24th 1919 and over-rides the recommendations of the Joint Committee.

2. That Your Excellency is already aware that the Majority party in the Council is pledged not to accept office till the present system of Government is mended suitably to the wishes of the people on the principle of self-determination.

3. That consequently the working of Your Excellency's Government of the Province on constitutional lines has now become an impossibility, and thus a situation of grave constitutional crisis has arisen.

Under the circumstances this Council respectfully requests Your Excellency to bring this grave constitutional crisis to the notice of the Government of India and the Secretary of State in Council at an early date, requesting them to take immediate steps to establish full responsible Government (Swaraj) in India in accordance with the National demands to be shortly presented to H. E. the Viceroy.

B. P. C. C. MEETING.

PROVISIONS FOR WARD COMMITTEES.

A meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held last night Mr. N. H. Belgaumwalla presiding. The Secretary, Mr. J. B. Patel, stated the financial position of the Provincial Congress Committee, which was not very good, as the funds in hand was very low. The District Congress Committee wanted funds for their own use, but the Provincial Committee was unable to grant more than a small sum. Mr. Patel moved that the District Congress Committees should have no share in the Tilak Swaraj Fund, and that these committees should be given a maximum grant of Rs. 100 per month for the next six months, in addition to 75 per cent. of membership quota. Mr. Osman Sobani seconded. To this an amendment was moved that the District Congress Committee should retain 75 per cent. of the members' subscription fees and 50 per cent. of the Tilak Swaraj Fund. The amendment was rown out and the original proposition was passed by a very large majority.

The Committee sanctioned a sum of Rs. 000 for the next six months' expenses.

INDIAN NATIONAL PACT & SIND,

The Secretary, Indian National Subcommittee of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee writes:—

"For the information of the public, I beg to announce that the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee has unanimously passed the following resolution at its meeting held at Hyderabad, (Sind) on the 7th instant:—

'That when the All-India Congress or Khilafat Sub-Committee invite the opinion of the Sind Provincial Khilafat Committee regarding the Indian National Pact, a Committee consisting of the following members should take into consideration the rights of Sind Mussalmans and draft its report on the Pact and place it before the next meeting of the Sind Provincial Khilafat mmittee.

Members of the Committee are:—1. Peer Ghulam Mujaddin, 2. Seth Haji Abdullah Harron, M. L. C., 3. Rais Ghulam Mahomed Khan Bhurgri, M.L.A., 4. Mr. Abdul Jabbar, Pleader, 5. Mr. Mahomedkhan Gazikhan, Karachi, 6. Dr. Abdul Majid Ahmed, B.A., (Cantab), Karachi, 7. Peer Illahi Bakhsh Shah, Larkana, 8. Sayed Mahomed Kamil Shah Sahib, M. L. C., Hakim Shamsiuddin Ahamad, 10. Mr. ur Mahomed, M.L.C., 11. Mr. Kazi Abdur Rahman, B.A., (to be Secretary).'"

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A CASE OF "MISUNDERSTANDING."

BOMBAY, Jan. 21.

A meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee was held last night, Mr. R. M. Chinoy presiding when the Loan Works Budget was further discussed at great length. Mr. Byramji Jijibhoy complained that the Secretary had misled the Committee in regard to a particular loan amounting to Rs. 30 lakhs which the latter had stated was already sanctioned by the Corporation, when in fact it was not. Mr. Byramji stated that a responsible and highly paid officer like the Secretary ought not to have misled them but should have been more careful in making statements like those. The Commissioner said Mr. Byramji must not have understood the position properly. Mr. Byramji said he had understood everything properly. Mr. Haveliwalla said the Secretary was not wrong and that Mr. Byramji was not right in making such strong statements against the Secretary without any warrant. Mr. Byramji said the statements were made by the Secretary without any foundation. He also said that Mr. Haurliwalla had no business to come to the rescue of the Secretary, that the Chairman had not yet abdicated his responsibility and that he was not yet the Chairman. Mr. Haveliwalla objected to these remarks and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta bore out the statements of Mr. Byramji and said the Secretary had misled them, and he was thereby prevented from making further remarks on the subject. Mr. L. R. Tairsee asked what motive the Secretary had in misleading them. The Chairman said both sides had misunderstood each other. Mr. Byramji said there was no misunderstanding on his part at least. After some further discussion in this strain the subject was dropped.

PALGHAT NOTES.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALGHAT, Jan. 19.

Bramhasree Kurur Nilakantan Nambooripad and Sjt. W. P. Sebastian, who were shut up in Trichur jail, for refusing to furnish security for good conduct, came out of jail, on the 9th instant after undergoing simple imprisonment for six months.

CURSE OF UNTOUCHABILITY.

If there is anything for which any public worker in Kerala, should devote his time and attention, it is the sin of untouchability. It has found such a strong-hold here, that the majority of those who are subjected to this inhuman treatment, have become dead to all sense of self-respect. Besides all the different grades of caste, are perpetrating this atrocious crime, against the class lower down. As the Brahmin cannot tolerate the approach of a Thiya, so the cherama, cannot tolerate the approach of a Nayadi. And, of course, the arch offender is the man placed in the topmost rung of the social ladder. It was only the other day that some hundred families in Travancore belonging to the "depressed class," embraced Christianity. It is this inhuman treatment that drives many of the Hindus, both educated and uneducated, to seek solace in a foreign faith. There are of course, many who are deeply interested in the affair, but none has yet come out with a will to suffer and sacrifice. The other day a Thiya Vakil was asked to walk out of court. The gentleman was not boldly prepared to meet the consequences. If only he had taken a bold stand he would have attracted public attention very strongly and captured the imagination of the people. The position is such that any public body which handles this question satisfactorily, will become the idol of the people. Congress workers, ought to tackle this problem, by doing which they will be establishing in Kerala, the name and fame of the Congress.

A MODERN "KULAPATHY."

The public of Palghat have conferred upon Mr. V. V. Parameswar Aiyar, the proprietor, Manager and Headmaster of the Palghat Native High School, the title of "Kulapathy" on the occasion of the celebration of this Sixteenth Birthday.

CONGRESS WORK.

Though the compromise resolution of the Cocanada Congress has not satisfied the majority of Kerala delegates, there is no sign of open revolt. All of them went to work out the Constructive Programme at any rate. The P. C. C. meets at Ernakulam in the course of the next week to have a programme of work.

"Yewabharatam" a Congress Vernacular weekly, which had to be stopped for three months, for want of proper printing conveniences, appears again in the field. The paper is published at Olavakode in "Tilak Mudralaya."

CABLE ITEMS

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer "Margha" has been floated without lightening and has arrived at Hamburg.—Reuter.

London.—The Prince of Wales has accepted the position of patron of the European Schools in India Improvement Association in its impending campaign greatly to augment its capital sum raised twelve years ago.—Reuter.

Lord Goschen, Governor Designate of Madras, has agreed to receive an address from the Anglo-Indian Association in London before going to Madras.—Reuter.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

HINDU GYM. TOURNAMENTS.

The Hindu Gymkhana Tennis Tournament in Singles commenced on Thursday last. As many as 64 players have entered, which shows that the game is becoming very popular among the Hindus. Although the general run of play is not of a very high orders, there are a large number of promising players. Among the contestants are R. A. Wagle, B. B. Bhagwat, R. S. Raja Iyer Rajaram Morarji and other notables of the Western India Tennis Tournament. The first round results are:—

A. B. Shirgaonkar beat K. G. Pardeshi (6-4) (6-4).
S. N. Beisare beat P. T. V. Naikar (6-3) (2-6) (6-1).
P. G. Gollerkeri beat V. M. Kalewar (6-0) (6-4).
J. C. Maitra beat R. S. Shaa (6-2) (6-3).
B. S. Koimtur beat V. S. Majumder (6-1) (6-0).
Ramnath Chipra beat M. M. Gunderia (6-1) (6-2).
M. G. Kamath beat L. P. Jai (6-4) (1-6) (6-0).
R. G. Divan beat J. R. Thakur (6-3) (8-6).
R. S. Raja Iyer beat M. T. Dharaskar (6-1) (6-3).
G. B. Ketak beat Kalyonji Karamsi (7-5) (6-0).
D. M. Khatau beat K. D. Wagle (6-3) (6-2).

P. Y. C. HINDU GYMKHANA.

The 8th hockey match of the tournaments held under the auspices of the P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana was played on the Hindu Gymkhana grounds on the 19th instant, between Friends' Union "A" Team and Lonawala Wanderers, and ended in a win for the former by 2 goals to nil.

"AN AMERICAN OFFER."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Not quite a week ago, I read a letter in the "Bombay Chronicle" from an American gentleman, offering dol. 50,000 for the purpose of testing the efficiacy of prayer. Mr. Hogg, the gentleman referred to wants the Almighty God to perform a miracle for his special benefit by replacing two of his lost teeth. One would like to know if he really believes that God would answer the prayer of any man, either from the East or the West, and fill a tiny gap in his lower jaw for dol 50,000. If he does, it would seem to be the result of queer religious teaching to say the least.

If Mr. Hogg really wants to be convinced of miracles let him pay a visit to the East right away, and he will be told that there is a *man* in India—called Mahatma Gandhi—who is, by the power of God, performing miracles after miracles. He will be told by the Christians themselves that he has wrought many of them—the most noteworthy of them being the change in the "angle of vision" in heart of the Christion community itself. Is it not the greatest miracle of the century? Who would have thought it possible that a Christian would stand up in a 'Christians' prayer meeting and say, "though Mahatma Gandhi was not baptised by water, as other Christians, he was baptized by the Spirit of God." A Hindu baptized by the Spirit of God! The thunder of the noblest son of Arabia is reverberating from the East to the West.

"And certainly we raised in every nation an apostal saying: "Serve Allah and shun the devil." The Mahatma is doing it.—Yours, etc.,

SHAIK KHALID YUSUF.

Bombay, Jan. 20.

GUJARATI SAHITYA PARISHAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHAVNAGAR, Jan. 21.

Sir Prabhashanker Pattani has been elected President of the Reception Committee of the seventh Gujarati Sahitya Parishad, which is to meet here during the Easter holidays. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas has been elected Vice-President and Prof. Anandshanker Dhruva has been elected President of the Parishad. Kavi Nanalal has been elected one of the Vice-Presidents and Mr. Khabardar is elected President for the Literature Section, Prof. K. T. Shah for the History Section, Prof. Kantilal Pandia for the Science Section and Pandit Lalan for the Jain Section.

Mr. G. R. Clarke, C.S.I., Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs performed the opening ceremony of the Recreation Club for Postal officials of Madras in George Town on 20th evening in the presence of a large number of postal officials, including the Postmaster-General of Madras, Presidency Postmaster and others.—A. P.

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See him Before
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TO FATHERS & MOTHERS

Bombay Baby Week.

(President: H. E. LADY WILSON, who has kindly consented to visit all the Centres.)

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21st January, Fort.
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(Admission Re. 1, As. 8, As. 4.)
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COWASJI JEHANGIR HALL.
22nd January FORT.
23rd January BORI BUNDER.
KHATAU BUILDING, BAZAR GATE STREET.
24th January GIRGAUM.
VANITA VISHRAM AND MARWADI VIDYALAYA HALL.
25th January BYCULLA.
IMAMWADA, BYCULLA.
26th and 27th January PAREL.
DAMODAR THACKERSEY HALL, Elphinstone Road, PAREL.
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The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1924.

(682nd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

CRISIS IN THE C. P.

The prospect which the Government of the Central Provinces have been called upon to face is not a pleasant one to contemplate. The work of the Legislative Council has been brought to a deadlock by the Swarajist majority successfully blocking the passage of official measures and carrying through a motion of their own of no-confidence in the Ministers recently appointed by the Governor. There is no precedent in the annals of the Indian legislature for the extraordinary situation that has arisen. The Swarajists have made no secret of their intention and determination to make an end of the present system of government, since they have been rendered helpless to mend the same. It is all very well for the official members to twit the Swarajists on their "stupid" and "shameless" tactics, but how else do these officials expect the Swarajists to effect the speedy reform of the legislature on which they have set their heart?

Apart from the fact that the latter are pledged not to accept office until the national demands are satisfied, could they have achieved their object if they had accepted the Ministerships? Would not the Swarajist Ministers have discovered immediately they stepped into their offices that they were not masters in their own homes but were bound hand and foot and at the complete mercy of their colleagues of the Reserved branches of the administration? What self-respecting Swarajist would have elected to remain a Minister on such precarious and humiliating tenure? If, under such conditions, the resignation of Swarajist Ministers would be a foregone conclusion and crisis ere long would be inevitable, why not let the crisis arise now and at once, so that a solution of the problem, if there be any, may be devised without further waste of time? It is, evidently, on some such reasoning that the Swarajist members of the C. P. Council have chosen to force the issue immediately and face the consequences, whatever they may turn out to be. It is idle on the part of the official members to say that the tactics of the Swarajists are "illegal" and "unconstitutional." They are as much constitutional as the certification of the Salt Tax by the Viceroy on the flimsy ground of a "state of emergency." If the motion of "no-confidence" had been "illegal" or "unconstitutional," the President of the Council would certainly have ruled it out of order. But if it is urged that such a motion, coming from a Party which is unprepared to assume office, is opposed to all parliamentary conventions and therefore not strictly constitutional, then the Swarajists may as well point out that the diarchical system is a monstrosity unknown to any civilised country and impossible of working except under a succession of subterfuges. There can be no comparison between the assumption of office by the Opposition in England or any other democratic country and the assumption of the office of Minister in a provincial Government in India. In the former case, the Ministers form the real Government of the day and each one of them is supreme in his own branch of the administration. But we know what measure of independence a Minister of a transferred subject enjoys in the diarchical system of government in this country. The invitation to the Swarajists to take up the Ministerships, therefore, could only be looked upon as not very much dissimilar to the invitation of the spider to the fly to walk into the former's parlour and no wonder that the Swarajists refused to be taken in.

What do the Central Provinces Government and the Liberal Ministers mean to do in the face of the motion adopted by the Council? It is unthinkable that the Ministers will choose to stick to their posts and carry on the administration regardless of the vote of censure. Even if they elect to pursue such a course, they will find that they can make no headway, for the Swarajist majority will certainly refuse to vote any grants for the transferred departments. Hence, the administration can only be carried on by the transferred subjects being replaced on the reserved list. If this course is adopted, then the Council would be as good as dead and there would be a reversion not to the Morley-Minto regime, but to the absolute autocracy of the pre-Council days; for even the semblance of consultation of the Council, such as had obtained during the Morley-Minto regime, would be impossible in view of the determined hostility of the majority in the Council. It will thus become clear that the choice before the Central Provinces Government and the bureaucracy as a whole in India to-day is between absolutism of the nineteenth century and real democracy or self-government in this country. For the bureaucracy to attempt to put back the clock of progress would be the height of madness and a feat clearly impossible of achievement. The only safe alternative is for the bureaucracy to effect a definite change in the angle of its vision—or, as Mahatma Gandhi would put it better, a real change of heart—and to concede the legitimate demands of the Indian people. The situation that has arisen in the Central Provinces is not an accident, it is symptomatic of what is stirring the depths of India to-day. Such being the case, would it not be real statesmanship for the official world to read the signs of the times aright and take steps to meet the demands of the people? The Reform Scheme, and with it diarchy, must go. It must be thrown overboard and full responsible government must be established not only in the provinces but also at the centre. If Sir Frank Sly is wise he would report instantly to the Viceroy that it is impossible to carry on the administration with the help of diarchy and that steps must be taken at once to overhaul the constitution. Will he and his colleagues do so or will they obstinately refuse to pay heed to the popular demands and precipitate a crisis graver than any that has yet arisen in India?

NOT YET EXTINCT

We wrote lately on behalf of the unfortunate class of people known as pedestrians, a class which has been altogether overlooked in the town-planning—if there ever was any planning—of Bombay, and which would seem to be regarded as undesirable, or at least negligible, by our city fathers and the Government which overshadows them. Not only is no proper provision made for their existence, but every facility is given to their natural enemies the motor-drivers for making that existence wretched and precarious in the extreme. In no other city which lays claim to civilisation that we know of are motor-hooters of such vile insulting tones allowed by law as in Bombay and nowhere that we know of are they allowed to be used incessantly for no other purpose, it would seem, than to bewilder and annoy the humble wayfarer. We cannot remember to have heard in Bombay, a single horn of musical, persuasive tone, though there are many such upon the market, and in England raucous horns are the exception.

Then, in all other cities of our acquaintance, the motor-cab which plies for hire has some politeness. Only when it carries a fare does it presume to put on speed. In Bombay taxis are more arrogant than private cars. We have encountered empty taxis being driven at full speed at night, apparently for the sole pleasure of the driver and the cleaner, distinctly to the public danger. The driver—nay, even the cleaner in his ragged clothes—seem to have the notion that because they happen to be in a motor-car they are the born superiors of everyone they see on foot, with right to charge at them full tilt, to deafen them with hideous noises and to kill them if they fail to clear the way—all, as we have said, for their own pleasure, for there is no-one in the tonneau of the car, and so no reason for their being on the road at all. Their arrogance is due unquestionably to the marked partiality shown by the authorities who built this city and who regulate its traffic for motor-drivers as against pedestrians, and the authorities have not seen fit to disabuse them of it. As a pedestrian, we should naturally wish to see it all the other way. We should like to have a regulation with regard to motor-horns with penalties for all who make of them a public nuisance. We should like it to be made a penal offence for empty taxis to be driven at a speed of more than fifteen miles an hour and we should like the general speed-limit—if there is one, which from our observations, we should doubt—to be fixed much lower than it is at present. We should like some exemplary punishment to be administered to motor-drivers proved guilty of certain offences—for instance they might be made to be pedestrians themselves for several hours a day on motor-haunted roads which they would have to cross repeatedly.

We are aware that such effective punishment will not commend itself either to the bloated oligarchs of the Corporation or to the more ascetic magistracy of this city, who would call it barbarous, vindictive mediaeval punishment. But then they are not pedestrians; they are motor-riders. For them the wide, burning roads are made which the pedestrian has to traverse with such toil and trepidation; for them the motors sound their horns to drive poor wretches to the wall; for them the engine is put on full speed that they may lose no time between their comfortable chair of office and their still more comfortable chair at home. We are writing from the point of view of the pedestrian who, as the motor-rider may occasionally condescend to notice as he rushes by or over him, is not yet quite extinguished in Bombay; and all pedestrians will, we know, agree with us in saying that pedestrians are an inoffensive class of wayfarers who after all were first upon the streets so may in reason claim an equal, if not prior, right to them; that they are a class far more essential to the city's life than are the motorists; that they have never given any provocation to their assailants; and that some such punishment as we have suggested would be more effective in protecting them than any that has yet been given to their persecutors. Their grievances are real, and no less bitter for being very largely inarticulate.

Notes of the Day.

"Keep Your Heads."

Sir Eric Geddes' advice to the Federation of British Industries not to be panic-stricken at the prospect of a Labour Government is a sound, if somewhat belated, counsel. The British industrialists—as represented by this strong capitalist organisation—had hoped to stampede the country, under the yielding Mr. Baldwin, by a whirlwind election on a confusion of issues of Imperial patriotism and local relief of unemployment. They failed, and have since been straining every nerve to prevent a Labour Government, against which every possible artifice was used during the election, and every available threat employed thereafter. Sir Eric notices the flight of capital, which was one of these threats; but unless Capital in Britain has a guilty conscience, unless the dominant spirits of organisations like the Federation of British Industries are conscious that the existing social institutions have conspired so far to keep Labour out of its just dues, and that a day of reckoning must commence with the establishment of a Labour Government, there is no reason why capital should seek to fly from Britain. There is nothing in the practicable official programme of the Labour party to suggest the remotest danger to the capitalist class, at least for the moment. A Labour speaker has definitely disowned any desire to govern on the basis of class hatred, should Labour come into office. Even the capital levy is practically abandoned,—at least for the moment. The danger rather seems to be that the first Labour Government would desire to win a testimonial from its opponents; and that consequently no radical reforms will even be attempted. The next British budget, the first of the Labour Government, would surprise most radical sympathisers of the Labour movement, if it contained anything more than a slight readjustment or reduction of taxes on articles of food and drink. In the circumstances, Sir Eric's oracular advice cannot but be regarded as seasonable. For one thing, even if Capital decided to drop its pretence of patriotism and began to emigrate, where could it go? In Europe, at least, no country, with the possible exception of France, distrusts the inherent selfishness of Capital less than Britain; and in France there is left no room for outside capitalists. Outside Europe, there are undefended regions, no doubt, like India for example, where British capitalists can safely speculate on a thirty years' lease of pampering and immunity. But is it quite certain that Nemesis may not arise even in India?

A British Bourbon.

The lessons of the War and its aftermath have evidently been lost on Mr. Winston Churchill. He is one of those few British politicians who have learnt nothing and forgotten nothing during the past decade. His fulminations against the Labour Party at this hour of the day can only provoke mild amusement. Mr. Churchill would appear to be living in a world entirely cut off from realities. We wonder if there is any single Liberal colleague of his left to sympathise with him in his present pathetic isolation. What a fall for one who only six years ago held the destinies of millions of his fellow-human beings in the hollow of his hand! Even Napoleon in his last days realised the political mistakes he had committed, but Mr. Churchill would appear to be utterly unconscious of the terrible blunders of which he was guilty as War Minister—blunders which cost the nation thousands of precious lives and millions of pounds. His mad adventures in Russia and terrible miscalculations in Gallipoli will be remembered against him so long as British history is read, but Mr. Churchill is supremely indifferent to his "achievements." He is more concerned that a Socialist Government should not be set up in England, presages all sorts of national calamities, should Labour hold the reins of power. But, poor Mr. Churchill! Even his own erstwhile colleagues, including his chief, Mr. Lloyd George, frankly refuse to be frightened by the bogey and openly laugh at him! Even among the Conservatives, not many are disposed to take up the hue and cry. Moreover, Mr. Churchill has woken up rather late in the day. Hence his hysterical manifesto can be expected to have as much effect as a damp squib.

Municipal Primary Teachers.

Moved by the spirit of retrenchment, which is abroad everywhere in India, the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality served on the first ultimo nearly 200 primary teachers in its employ with a notice terminating their services on 31st December, 1923. Subsequently, the great hardships that were sure to result to the dismissed teachers having been brought to the knowledge of the Committee, the latter withdrew the notices in all but 82 cases. The sword of Damocles is, however, kept by the Committee hanging over the heads of the teachers, since the latter have been given to understand that after six months the Committee may again be compelled to dispense with the services of the teachers temporarily retained. This action of the Schools Committee has, naturally enough, scared the primary teachers as few recent happenings have done and there is a good deal of commotion among them at present. With a view to meet the Schools Committee half way, the Managing Committee of the Marathi branch of the Primary Teachers' Association has addressed a representation to the Schools Committee, putting forward an alternative scheme of retrenchment in place of the one which the latter Committee was threatening to enforce. Unfortunately, however, the Managing Committee, for reasons not very clear, has failed to consult the views of the general body of members of the Association, as it should have done in so important a matter, and on its own responsibility has recommended to the Schools Committee that if the latter is bent on effecting retrenchment, it should first dispense with the services of the special teachers—meaning drawing, drill, singing and sewing teachers. There are some six or seven score of these special teachers employed by the Schools Committee. Though almost all these teachers are members of the Primary Teachers' Association, and have put in service extending over from one to twenty-two years, the Managing Committee of the Association, seemingly without the least compunction, have recommended that these should be sacrificed in the interests of the general body of teachers. There are quite number of lady teachers, several of them helpless widows, among the special teachers thus recommended to be dismissed. We understand that on the Managing Committee of the Association neither the lady teachers nor the other special teachers have any representative. This fact explains to some extent the strangeness of the recommendation, which is on the face of it exceedingly unfair.

What About Compulsory Education?

It is to be trusted that the Schools Committee will not attach any weight to such an obviously biased recommendation, which, moreover, has not been submitted to the general body of members of the Association for approval. The Committee of the Association in its representation says that "special teachers are practically of no use to Primary Schools as the subjects which they teach may well be taught by ordinary trained teachers"—a statement, the preposterousness of which will be obvious to any one when he finds the special subjects to be drill, drawing, singing, sewing, and the like. An ordinary teacher of the three R's may be able to teach any of these subjects, but will the teaching be *efficient*? As we have said, quite a number of these special teachers are ladies and to dispense with their services, when the cry is for more and more women teachers for the young, would be shortsighted in the extreme. We should like to know why the Schools Committee is contemplating drastic reduction of the number of primary teachers when it is about to introduce compulsory education in the city. Are the public to understand that the Committee is not in earnest about its scheme?

The Baby Week.

The movement inaugurated by Her Excellency Lady Reading to emphasise the importance of infant welfare work in this country has evidently caught the popular imagination and in common with the rest of the provinces and leading cities, Bombay too is engaged in observing the Baby Week. The terribly high rate of infant mortality which prevails in this city is a blot on its fair fame, to remove which the efforts of all citizens must be directed. The work which the half-a-dozen centres of child welfare have been doing has touched but the fringe of the vast field which awaits the labour of bands of social workers. We trust the crowded programme that has been arranged for the Baby Week, which was fittingly inaugurated yesterday with the opening of an exhibition at the Royal Institute of Science by Her Excellency Lady Wilson, will stimulate the interest of the citizens in the work of the various infant welfare centres and enable the workers engaged in the movement successfully to tackle the problem of high infant mortality in the city.

Panicky Proposals.

A perusal of the comments of our Anglo-Indian contemporaries of Calcutta on the Chowringhee outrage and the resolutions passed at the meeting of Europeans leaves on one's mind the impression as if our contemporaries and the members of the European community hope to solve the problem of such murders in the province by heroic remedies dictated by panic and panic alone. While at the meeting some of the speakers were fair enough to admit that the recent outrage had no racial character, the Calcutta journals do not appear to be aware that the Indian community stands as much to suffer from these outrages as the European community. If the records of political crime in Bengal during the past two decades are looked into, it will be seen that more Indian lives have been lost at the hands of assassins than European. It is official lives that are aimed at by these desperadoes and not particularly European or Indian lives. Even apart from this fact, our contemporaries are grievously mistaken if they imagine that dastardly crimes of this sort, however "political" in complexion, are viewed with any feeling save that of profound abhorrence by the Indian community, including the "politically-minded" classes. When such is the fact why do our Anglo-Indian contemporaries and some Anglo-Indian critics labour to make out that there is some connection or link of sympathy between the educated Indian community and these desperadoes? Why do these journals and critics seek to make the submission to the legitimate political demands of the entire mass of Indian people, which includes the release of political prisoners who have admittedly either no connection with violent crimes or have not been proved guilty by any court of law, dependent on the activities of a handful of violent individuals? The "Englishman", for example, has no doubt that "Mr. Das himself views such crimes with the greatest abhorrence." But, while acknowledging this fact, our contemporary goes on to observe that "these crimes are certainly not calculated to impress the British public with India's fitness for Swaraj." Moreover, we are told by the same journal, these crimes "are likely to strengthen the Government's determination not to yield to Mr. Das's preliminary demands." We do not think that the "British public" are so foolish as to imagine that India's fitness for Swaraj can be judged from the stray outrages committed by a handful of misguided youths. Even an entire Ireland in revolt and flowing with the blood of British and Irish officials, high and low, did not prevent the British public from regarding the Irish people as fit for the enjoyment of Swaraj.

The Wrong Remedy.

As for the Calcutta crime being likely to strengthen the Government's determination not to yield to Mr. Das's preliminary demands, we do not think that officials either in Calcutta or Delhi will be so foolish or illogical as to take up such an attitude. We say "illogical", because the official world cannot but be aware that crimes like the present murder are born of the despair felt by a small section of the youth of Bengal at the inordinate delay of genuine Reforms and the continuance of the present repressive policy. Further repression and delay in acceding to legitimate popular demands can only add fuel to the fire of the fanaticism of these misguided youths. The sanest and most statesmanlike course, therefore, would lie in not letting the outrages influence in the least the satisfaction of popular demands, while making every effort to hunt out and bring to book the misguided votaries of the cult of violence. Such a policy will not only prevent the further embitterment of the feelings of the people, but will also eradicate the existing poison of violence, to which some of the youths of Bengal seem to have fallen victims, thanks, as official chroniclers of the events of the last few years candidly admit, to the removal from the field of national work of the man who by his teachings secured in two years what years of repression failed to achieve, namely, the abandonment of violent methods for political ends.

Dr. Sapru.

The refusal of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru to accept nomination at the hands of Government to a seat in the Assembly will redound to his credit, whether his reasons for the same are purely personal and private or public. The principle governing nomination has been understood to be—though it is being thrown overboard at present by the imperial and provincial administrations—that of redressing the lack of representation of particular minorities, whose interests require to be protected by the State. Dr. Sapru's claims to nomination can rest on only two grounds—that either the Hindu community, to which he belongs, or legal talent is not adequately represented in the Assembly. But everyone knows that both the Hindu community and the legal fraternity are well represented in the Assembly. The offer to nominate Dr. Sapru, therefore, can only be viewed as either a personal favour to himself or as a bait to the Liberal Party. In either case, Dr. Sapru would have demeaned himself and his Party if he had accepted the favour, knowing well, as he does, the price which such favour carries with it, in official eyes at least. Of course, Dr. Sapru is aware that in his case the price will not be demanded, but he knows also that scarcely lesser individuals than himself have suffered ignominy because they failed to pay the price expected of them. In these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that Dr. Sapru has declined the favour.

PASSES "HAPPIEST NIGHT AFTER OPERATION"

WOUND SHOWS DISTINCT SIGN OF HEALING.

MAHATMA'S ROOMS IN JAIL.

PERFECTLY HEALTHY AND SURROUNDED BY GARDEN

(BY TELEPHONE)

Our Poona Correspondent phoned to us at 9-30 p.m. as follows:—

Mahatmaji is much better to-day. There was no dressing in the evening. Col. Maddock did not issue any bulletin. The Nurse's report says that Mahatmaji slept for 2 hours and 45 minutes and took 32 ozs of milk, 15 ozs of barley water, 8 oranges, 3 spoonful of glucose and 3 spoonful of honey. He is more comfortable and stronger to-day. His temperature has been normal all the day.

(By Our Special Representatives.)

POONA, 12-30 p.m.

We received the following telephone message from our Special Representative at 12-30 p.m. on Monday:—

Col. Maddock issued the following bulletin at 10-30 a.m.:—

"Mr. Gandhi slept for 9½ hours last night. General condition continued most satisfactory." The following is the Nurse's report:—As a result of enema Mr. Gandhi had a very good night. A little flatus passed. During night took some hot water and honey."

I am glad to have to give you most satisfactory news to-day. As Bapuji himself says, he passed the happiest night since his operation yesterday. The wound has commenced granulating, that is a distinct sign of healing and the drainage tube has now been removed as free drainage of discharge has been ensured without the tube. A small medicated wick has been now inserted instead and the wound is so painless that the Mahatma can lie on his belly if he chooses. This was not permitted until to-day but the doctor has now permitted it. The Mahatma also takes a great deal of nourishment. About three spoonfuls of honey with hot water, a pound and a half of milk, three oranges and a few grapes are his daily nourishment. He can easily sit up in his bed in a reclining posture. Urine, too, which contained albumen, a couple of days ago, is perfectly healthy and there is nothing now which leaves room for any anxiety.

The Special Representative of "The Chronicle" called at the Yeravda Jail this morning and by special permission of Col. Murray was shown over the rooms that were occupied by the Mahatma in the European ward of the jail. The place is perfectly healthy and is surrounded by a good garden. Messrs. Indulal Yagnik and Abdul Ghani are the only two persons left in the Special Division and both of them looked cheerful.

Col. Maddock informed the Special Representative of "The Chronicle" that Mahatma has been improving so well that it would no longer be necessary to issue special bulletins regarding his health. He also says that the period of convalescence would be about a month. The general outlook regarding his health is very optimistic.

LALA LAJPATRAI AT POONA

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

Lala Lajpatrai came here yesterday in the morning and saw Mahatmaji twice. He was made a chief scout by the Maharastra Boy Scouts in the evening. A private meeting of the Congress Party was held when Lalaji was present. Questions were put to him by Messrs. Tulpule, Vaidya, Damle and Nimbkar on the removal of untouchability, khaddar, National Education, Hindu Sanghatan and many other items of the national programme. Lalaji answered them very frankly. Mr. Nimbkar asked him whether according to a special correspondent of the "Kesari" Lalaji had stated on a previous occasion that difference and parties existed in Maharastra simply because of individual hatred. Lalaji frankly denied it and stated he spoke of political differences and not of personal hatred or malice.

A public reception was accorded to him in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidency of Mr. Kelkar. A Municipal address was to be presented to him but Lalaji did not prolong his stay in Poona and therefore the idea was dropped.

Lala Lajpat Rai left last night for Bombay.

PRAYER FOR MAHATMAJI'S RECOVERY.

AT DELHI

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 18.

The Eighteenth was observed here as prayer day by Hindus and Mussalmans offering separate and joint prayers for Mahatma's speedy recovery. A public meeting was held in the evening, Swami Shradhanand presiding. Mr. Asaf Ali speaking, said not only all hearts in India but Indian and other friendly hearts in different quarters of the globe must be full of affectionate and reverential anxiety for the Mahatma who, though looked upon as a political leader by a great many, was really a religious teacher who had revived the traditions of Budha and Christ and who was not a teacher for India alone but for the whole world. He described him as a teacher of ideals which would continue to appeal to the world for centuries to come. Lying a mere prisoner in a public hospital in Poona he was held in greater reverence and affection than monarchs. The speaker remarked that the care and solicitude shown by the Government should be regarded as worthy of appreciation and perhaps it was also a sign of the change of heart which was borne out by the release of Savarkar and the admission of the Borsad mistake. He thought it appeared to foreshadow a desirable change all round.

However deeply they might love and revere Mahatma, not one of them would care to see him released by Government out of pity. But they would recognise it as an honourable and worthy act if Government admitted Mahatma's innocence and honourable intentions and accordingly proceeded unconditionally to terminate his detention without any further delay.

Finally, the speaker expressed a strong hope that the Mahatma would soon be free in their midst, and begged the audience to rise above petty politics and all other considerations and pray devoutly for his speedy recovery.

Swami Shradhanand then exhorted the audience in moving words and touching phrases to follow him in prayer. He prayed that if Providence judged that Hindus, Moslems and Christians, who had in Mahatma's forced absence betrayed truth and earned the fruits of their revolt, had been sufficiently punished for their misdeeds. He might restore the Mahatma, that *Devta* of Truth and guide and custodian of India's unity, to full health and liberty once again to guide distracted India to honour and Truth. He fervently prayed that if the Almighty Judge thought Indians fit to have that pure soul of honour in their midst again He might bring the Mahatma back in their midst to help India to cast off the shackles of slavery. The Swamaji intoned his prayers with ardent devotion and the audience followed him. The prayer and meeting terminated amid lusty shouts of Mahatma Gandhi ki jai.

AT SIKANDRABAD (U.P.)

(From a Correspondent.)

SIKANDRABAD (U.P.), Jan. 19.

A national prayer beseeching the Almighty God to grant complete and speedy recovery to Mahatma Gandhi was offered by the citizens of Sikandrabad (U.P.) at 11 a.m. in the Town Hall. A mass meeting was also organised in the evening and the following resolutions were unanimously passed:—This public meeting of the citizens of Sikandrabad prays the Almighty God to grant complete and speedy recovery to Mahatma Gandhi. This meeting of the citizens of Sikandrabad emphatically recommends to the All-India Congress Committee to adopt some practical

(Continued on next page)

STRIKE DECLARED.

RAILWAY MANAGERS' OBSTINACY.

BELIEF IN THEIR POUND OF FLESH

THREAT ON MR. BRAMLEY'S LIFE.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The Locomotive headquarters, shortly after midnight, announced the strike officially. It is stated that the men obeyed the call throughout the country.—Reuter.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

It transpires that representatives of the Trades Union Congress Council and the Executive of the Locomotive Engineers and Firemen's Union after midnight sat separately and not jointly, although Fred Bramley, Secretary of the Council consulted the Executive and reported the efforts of the Council to meet the grievances of the Union. The Council representatives, while awaiting a call from the Union sang songs led by Ben Tillett and were very disappointed at the failure of their mediation efforts and the Executive's decision to proceed with the strike. Mr. Bramley stated that so far as the Council was concerned there would be no further meeting with the managers today. The Union's decision rendered this unnecessary. Mr. Bramley stated the position was exactly the same as before the intervention of the Trades Union Congress Council, whose efforts had been rendered abortive by the attitude of the railway managers. Arrangements for strike would stand. He had every confidence in the loyalty of the men who would fight it to a successful issue.

RAILWAY MANAGERS' STATEMENT.

Railway managers have issued a statement of terms which were agreed upon between the Trades Union Congress Council and the managers yesterday but which were rejected by the Executive of the Locomotive Engineers Society. They were as follows:—Provided the strike notices are withdrawn the companies give assurance of immediate meeting with the two unions concerned, which will consider alleviating any hardships affecting individuals or groups of individuals arising out of the findings which, after discussion, both sides are satisfied should so be alleviated. Any agreement which may be reached will be applied immediately. The companies also give assurance there will be no dismissals arising out of the application of the decisions.

STRIKE INEVITABLE.

Labour circles now regard the railway strike as inevitable. It is learnt that the decision of the Society not to postpone the strike is due to the railway companies' refusal to defer putting the wages award into operation. There is considerable uncertainty with regard to the attitude of the National Union of Railwaymen and it is believed many of them will support Locomotive Engineers.

THREAT ON BRAMLEY'S LIFE.

The Determination to adhere to the strike decision was marked by a crowded final meeting of London members of the Locomotive Engineers Society which was held at South London Palace this evening. Secretary Bramley was warmly received with cries of "Honest John" and "we are going to strike back." Bramley declared he had received a message threatening to shoot him if the stirke occurred but such threats would not prevent their protests. The general managers only seemed to believe in their pound of flesh. He contended the men paid on mileage basis would lose twenty per cent under the award and said the Society was determined to stop the never ending slide-down into pre-war conditions.

THE SURPRISE OF THEIR LIVES.

They would object to any Government running mails and carrying food to the people but any Government, even the Labour Government, which helped to run private railways during the strike would be blacklegging. They would stop nine-tenths of passenger and goods trains. The companies had been told that the Union was bluffing but at midnight they would have the surprise of their lives. He intended to go calmly to bed knowing that their men would cease work at midnight from one end of the country to the other.—Reuter.

SYMPATHETIC STRIKES.

UNIONS MAKE COMMON CAUSE.

LONDON. Jan. 21.

Early morning reports from all over the country confirm the locomotive engineers' claim that the members are striking solidly. A few cases are also reported of men of the National Union sympathetically striking. Thus members of both the Unions have made common cause in Warrington while a number of men of the National Union at Crewe are acting as strike pickets. The most optimistic strike timetable is that of the London Midland and Scottish Railway which has promised sixty per cent. of the normal service but the extent of the National Union men's defection on which everything depends, cannot be determined until later in the day.

"TRAITOR."

An uncomfortable feeling prevails that powerful subconscious reasons are behind the strike which has arisen out of inter-Union enmity. Cries of "traitor" greeted Mr. Bromley's references to Mr. Thomas last night. Mr. Bromley revealed that he informally conversed with the Railway Managers on Wednesday when they seemed conciliatory but changed their tone on Thursday after Mr. Thomas had been to see them. Newspapers are unusually unsympathetic to Mr. Bromley whom they accuse of rejecting the proposals against the advice of the Council of the Trade Union Congress. The Railway companies state that they demanded reductions aggregating to four million sterling whereas the Wages Board sanctioned only half a million. The Locomotive Engineers, however, claim that a disproportionate amount thereof has been placed on their shoulders and particularly complain about the mileage award under which express drivers receive a day's pay for 150 miles plus an hour's pay for each additional fifteen miles compared with the basis of 120 miles under the old agreement.—Reuter.

THE FATEFUL DIVISION.

END OF "TRANQUILLITY"?

PROVISIONAL LABOUR CABINET

FIRST WOMAN MINISTER

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The climax of the political drama is approaching and it is anticipated the fateful division, which is practically certain to result in the defeat of the Government, will occur at eleven o'clock on Monday night. Meanwhile, it is understood that Mr MacDonald will take Foreign Office, in addition to Premiership, and according to newspapers he has made several provisional Cabinet appointments, including Mr. Philip Snowden as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Haldane as Lord Chancellor, Mr. Clynes as Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of the Commons, Mr. Sidney Webb as Minister for Labour and Mr. Patrick Hastings as Attorney-General. It is stated Miss Margaret Bondfield will receive under-Secretaryship and will be the first woman to hold office in Britain.—Reuter.

ANOTHER ANGLO-FRENCH CRISIS?

BRITAIN DEMANDS EXPLANATION.

LONDON. Jan. 21.

Lord Crewe yesterday called on M. Poincare and is understood to have conveyed the British Government's protest and requested an explanation of the Rhineland Regie's action. In this connection, diplomatic correspondents of London newspapers' comment warmly and anticipate another Anglo-French crisis. They declare the action of a reprisal for Britain's refusal to hand over Cologne railways to the Regie.—Reuter.

MANUFACTURE OF MORPHINE

PROPOSED CONFERENCE TO CONSIDER RESTRICTIONS

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Geneva.—The Secretary General of the League of Nations has invited all Governments belonging to the League or parties to the Opium Convention of 1912 to participate in the Conference at Geneva to seek measures to limit the manufacture of morphine, cocaine, heroin and their respective sales to the needs of doctors and scientists as well as the production of raw opium and coca leaf necessary for the manufacture of alkaloid. The programme of the Conference will be drawn up by a Committee of six members appointed by the League of Nations Commission for the suppression of opium traffic, including a representative of the United States and two European assessors on the Opium Commission. In order to facilitate the drawing up of the programme the Secretary-General has asked the States concerned to transmit any proposal they wish to make to the Committee for a preliminary examination.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

NEED FOR UNDERSTANDING.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

Berlin.—What is regarded as the most significant statement of German relations with Britain was made by Herr Hoffle, Minister of the occupied regions. Addressing a meeting of the Centre Party, he declared Germany must try to reach an understanding with France with a view to establishing a *modus vivendi*. Germany should be careful not to place too large hopes on Great Britain and her Labour Government.—Reuter.

DEATH OF A LABOUR M. P.

LONDON, Jan. 20.

The death has occurred of Mr. Aneurin Williams.—Reuter.

(Mr. Aneurin Williams was honorary Secretary of the Labour Co-partnership Association and Chairman of the First Garden City, Limited. He was the leading advocate of Proportional Representation in the Commons.)

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK AT TEHERAN.

LONDON. Jan. 21.

Teheran.—It is reported that a severe earthquake shock was felt and torrential rains have fallen in Kerman. Details are not yet available. It is reported that a typhoon swept over Astara blowing roofs of many two-storied houses causing great damage, also starting fire in a forest extending to the Russian frontier.—Reuter.

MR. SASTRI'S M[illegible]

THAT "MESSAGE" FROM MAHATMAJI.

WHAT WAS THE WIRELESS MEDIUM?

MAULANA MAHOMED ALI'S STATEMENT

(From our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

Maulana Mahomed Ali has issued the following statement with reference to Mr. Sastri's unanswered question to Mahatma Gandhi about his message to the special session of the Congress in Delhi on the motion for removal of the ban on Council entry:—

"Anxious as I naturally was to learn everything that I could about the state of health of my great Chief, I read Mr. Srinivas Sastri's statement in the papers, received here on the morning of the 16th instant, with great avidity and although I was not very greatly pleased with that part of it which referred to the incident at the special session of the Congress at Delhi about Mahatma Gandhi's message to me I was too much concerned with the condition of his health to pay much heed to anything else. However, just as I was about to start for Delhi that afternoon, a friend and fellow-worker of mine drew my attention to the implications of Mr. Sastri's reference to that incident and insisted on my issuing a statement to the press about it. I was not convinced of the necessity of any such statement but finally agreed to wire to Mr. Sastri himself and await such action as he thought necessary on receipt of my wire. Accordingly I sent him a telegram in which I requested him to read my friend Sjt. Mahadev Desai's article on the Delhi Congress in the issue of "Young India" dated 4th October last which would have removed the misunderstanding if Mr. Sastri had read it after his inconclusive conversation with Mahatma Gandhi and I reluctantly expressed the feeling that the form in which he had chosen to publish his query and Mahatma Gandhi's reply without further elucidation was hardly fair to me. When I arrived at Delhi the same evening, quite a number of my friends spoke to me about Mr. Sastri's statement and since they knew the whole affair which, so far as I can judge, Mr. Sastri did not, their references to him were somewhat severe. They wanted me to issue a statement to the press at once. However, since I had not heard from Mr. Sastri I refused to issue any statement before returning to Aligarh the same night and learning what he desired to say about the matter after the receipt of my wire. Up to the time of writing these lines (Sunday afternoon), I have not heard anything from Mr. Sastri and as so many people still desire that I should issue a statement on the subject I write to say that—

QUITE REGRETTABLE.

In the first place, I entirely agree with Mr. Sastri that his query was regrettable. The Right Honourable gentleman must excuse those who think that putting questions of this nature do not exhibit an excess of sensitiveness to the state of health or of the feelings of a friend who would, the very next moment, be under the surgeon's knife undergoing an operation on which would depend the issue of life and death itself. Mr. Sastri had himself noted that, as the Mahatma signed what he had taken down from the latter's dictation, his hand shook very much and he did not dot the "I" at the end. In fact, the Mahatma, one of the most uncomplaining and self-reliant of God's creatures, complained of the trouble in his hand and pathetically said to the Doctor, "You will have to put this right." I admit it was quite natural for Mr. Sastri to ask the Mahatma if he had any message to send to his people whose first question, on hearing of the Master's serious illness, would be if he had sent a message to sustain and guide them and few would cavil at Mr. Sastri's availing himself of an opportunity to ask for it when he was "nearly alone" with the Mahatma. But as Mr. Sastri admits, the Mahatma's sensitiveness to honour was too great for him to avail himself of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Sastri's willingness to be less scrupulous than himself in observing "the prisoner's code of honour." Mr. Sastri may well marvel at the exhibition of such high-mindedness and such surprising firmness in the leader of the Non-co-operation movement, though Non-co-operators have long been familiar with these and other great qualities of their leader. But while I admit that it was natural for Mr. Sastri to ask for a message, I am constrained to say that it was far from natural to cross-examine the Mahatma at such a time with regard to his refusal to give one to Mr. Sastri. He says the words were scarcely out of his mouth when he regretted them, but their recall was impossible. This is perfectly true and few will refuse to believe the genuineness of his regret, but what many will be disposed to ask the Right Hon. gentleman is whether it was equally impossible for him to abstain from proclaiming this regrettable incident to the world.

SLIP OF TONGUE OR PEN?

The slip of the tongue was excusable enough, but why need it have been followed by a slip of the pen as well? Where was the compelling necessity of publication? It is this that one cannot so easily explain to oneself, but even if there was such a compelling necessity surely Mr. Sastri could have asked me to throw such light as I could on the subject and if he had not spared me then, he would have spared me the more distasteful necessity of issuing the present statement. I am sincerely glad he is not now as acceptable to Anglo-Indian journals as he used to be before his Kenya disillusionment. None-the-less, these journals have pounced upon his statement in order to accuse me of manufacturing a message from my Chief to deceive my fellow-workers at a decisive moment, for any stick is good enough with which to beat a Non-co-operator. As there may be others besides these journals who may be as ignorant of the facts of the case as Mr. Sastri, I desire to state that in September last, shortly after my release and almost on the eve of the special session of the Congress at Delhi my dear brother Devadas Gandhi came to see me at Bhawali and from there went off to Poona to interview his father in the Yerrowda gaol. During his all too brief visit to me, I had had occasion to discuss the political situation with him and to express my surprise and indignation when, on my release, I had discovered that some Non-co-operators had formed a party which was determined to seek entry into the legislature. Among other reasons for the maintenance of the triple boycott as carried out by Mahatma Gandhi without the slightest change, I had mentioned to Devdasji as I did subsequently at Delhi, in the Subjects Committee that our great Chief was a prisoner in British hands and could no longer address the nation in favour of his own views and that out of loyalty to our absent Chief, if for no other reason, all non-cooperators should have abstained from effecting any change in their programme of work. A week or so after this, Devdasji returned from Poona and when I heard at Delhi from my friend Sjt. Mahadev Desai that he was back at Delhi, I left the All-India Congress Committee meeting that instant and went out to meet him and learn all he had to tell me about his revered father. We talked about his health, his work in prison and his studies and to my great surprise, I also learnt that Devdasji had had occasion to repeat to Mahatmaji the gist of our conversation at Bhawali. I did not expect this at all, for, in my own case, no such latitude had been allowed in my interviews with members of my family and in fact all interviews had, for all practical purposes, been stopped for some time all because my mother had incidentally maintained, in her first interview with me at Bijapur in March 1922, that all the affectionate messages I was asking her to carry to my Chief were futile as "Government had taken him away."

'MESSAGE' FROM MAHATMAJI.

Devdasji told me that his father was deeply touched by my loyalty and love to him and had talked for quite a long time about our relations in the most affectionate terms. He had, however, asked Devdasji to tell me that I must not allow the love I bore to him to dictate any course of action at that juncture. Instead of that he wanted that course of action to be dictated by the love that I bore to my country itself. He said he had always disapproved of people sending messages from prison, partly, at least, for the very reason for which I myself had had occasion once to disapprove of such action and for which Mahatmaji has once again refused to send any message through Mr. Sastri viz., that, being a prisoner, one had not sufficient knowledge, as a rule, of outside events and could not reasonably undertaken the responsibility of guiding those who were out and who could be presumed to be in a better position to take stock of the then existing situation and to act according to the need of the moment. Nevertheless, the Mahatma said that he was still in favour of continuing the triple boycott but he added that if, in the changed circumstances of the country, I was myself convinced that a change of any sort was necessary I was to follow my own convictions and must not permit my loyalty to him to weigh with me. That is how I understood what Devdasji told me and on reading some weeks later my friend Sjt. Mahadev Desai's article in "Young India," I received ample confirmation of my interpretation of Mahatma Gandhi's message on his refusal to send a message, in whichever way Mr. Sastri or others may choose to characterise that which was conveyed to me. Before Devdasji had quite finished, I had exclaimed "Quite like Bapu. I could have almost written down the whole thing before I heard a word of what you tell me Bapu has said. He is the fittest man to be our dictator because he is so unwilling to dictate to any one."

AT DELHI.

Subsequently when I moved in the subjects committee the resolution for the removal of the ban on Council entry, I repeated almost word for word what I had heard from Devdasji. Had I interpolated therein anything of my own, there were present at that meeting several of my friends who knew just as well as I what I had been told and they would

(Continued on page 8.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for gold melting, soap boiling, brazing and every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required, since it is found the heat can be regulated to a nicety impossible with solid fuel.

1882

...BAY.

OPENED BY HER EXCELLENCY.

THE WEEK'S PROGRAMME.

The National Baby Week was opened at 5-15 p.m. yesterday in Bombay in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall and there was large gathering of ladies and gentlemen on the occasions. Among those present, besides Her Excellency Lady Wilson, were Sir Cawasji and Lady Jehangir, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Hon. Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, Mrs. Cawasji Jehangir, Hon. K. B Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah, Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadav, Hon. Mr. Dehlavi, Lt.-Col. A. Hooton, Surgeon-General and Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer. The programme included the opening of exhibition by Her Excellency Lady Wilson, in the first floor of the Royal Institute of Science. On her arrival Her Excellency was received by the members of the working Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay, and the large and enthusiastic gathering, and conducted to the Exhibition which was most exquisitely decorated and skilfully arranged. Her Excellency in a neat little speech declared the Exhibition open and afterwards distributed prizes to winners of Baby competition.

At 6-15 p.m. the whole gathering moved to the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Hall. Though admission was by ticket the hall was packed to the uppermost. Her Excellency Lady Wilson presided. A very interesting programme of lectures and entertainments was gone through. Mr. G. K. Devadhar Hon. Secretary of the National Baby Week Committee in opening the proceedings welcomed Her Excellency in felicitous terms and said:

MR. G. K. DEVADHAR'S SPEECH.

Your Excellency Ladies and Gentlemen:—We have met here this evening most joyously under the auspices of the Committee of the National Baby Week to pay our Homage to the *National Baby* which is to be enthroned in the thoughts and sentiments of the millions of our countrymen during this week. Under Your Excellency's distinguished patronage and in response to an appeal issued by Her Excellency Countess of Reading, we inaugurate this celebration to-day in Bombay for the first time. This is the first public occasion on which we have the privilege of having your Excellency in our midst to launch this great movement, and from what my committees have seen of your great, enthusiastic and earnest interest in this work we feel confident that your Excellency's lead in this great cause is sure to prove a source of great encouragement and inspiration to the workers in this field outside.

2. Your Excellency, this great gathering which we witness to-day is the living embodiment of the great tribute to this noble cause. The minds of all people, rich as well as poor, seem to be stirred up and we have been able to rouse a considerable enthusiasm among the people in Bombay, and I am perfectly certain that with Your Excellency's lead and with the advice which your Excellency will be pleased to give to the people of this Presidency, *especially the mothers*, I am certain, that this celebration will make an important era in the history of Infant Welfare in Western India where a great deal of spade work has already been accomplished by many high-placed public-spirited worker in the past.

3. It is a common saying that *the 20th century is the century of the child;* and in order that the child must be a true inheritor of all that is best and the noblest in the race, and prove a great asset and bulmark of the Nation, it must be assured a good start in life which is the birth-right of every child. A life of health and happiness is the Swaraj for a child. In every country and in every civilization and literature child has been adored by various appelations of dignity and glory. Some writers have called it treasure, others have styled it as the gem of the household, some have described it as the pillers of National prosperity and some Eastern Poets haove described it as "Ananda Granthi," which means a knot of joy, binding together the hearts of both man and woman. It is the *be all and end all* of a Mother, the living embodiment of her affections and the centre of all her sacrifice. But do the babies and children in India to-day answer all these poetic descriptions? Do we not read, and to our deep regret, that every year we lose more than 3 million children within the first 12 months of their birth and do we not see a still larger number of those that live are weak decrepit and feeble? What a frightful wastage of life and wastage of life-blood? The great question which the world is now out to solve, to which India is no exception, is how to check if not altogether to stop, this great wastage of *life and spiritual power.*

It has now been established beyond doubt by great experts of medical science that nearly 75 per cent. of the existing suffering in the world is traceable to what may be called preventible causes. And this vast amount of suffering yields to preventive measures systematically adopted by preventive medical services.

A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT.

The work undertaken by organizations like the Lady Chelmsford Child Welfare League and the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society and several others including 'Help the Mothers of India" movement or the National Baby Week movement come under this category; and organizations like the Red Cross Society have girded up their loins to educate public opinion with regard to this problem and to effect a world-wide improvement. We are thus by means of the work that is being inaugurated to-day taking part in a great world-wide movement which is now spreading all over the world and which has gathered great strength and momentum and which is influencing the life of the people in a remarkable degree as is seen with regard to the facts of Infant mortality in England. No sacrifice is too great to make for the welfare of the children both for the individual and for the State. The great problem, therefore, about which the popular mind is to be educated is the problem of how to save the baby, the Nation's Darling. And if this cause is to possess vitality and attract towards it the sympathies of the people, it must be put on a broad basis and its foundations must be laid in education. In short it must be a *Mass Movement.* What movement in these days of democracy can succeed without the basis of knowledge? And that is precisely why our committee in Bombay have decided to put a very great emphasis on the educational side of this work though a great deal of entertainment is combined with that process of education and instruction.

I have presented a comprehensive view of the work as it is planned in Bombay at another meeting and it has been described and widely circulated in our literature. I would say that we expect to draw thousands of people to our centres; we have planned to distribute among them interesting literature on the prevention of Infant Mortality and the provision of better Maternity care by distributing thousands of pamphlets, leaflets, poems, in various languages, and we have arranged to show scenes of such life by means of magic lantern slides and also cinema films which we have secured in fairly large number. Every exhibition that will be arranged,—and there will be about 7 or, 8 of this kind,—will demonstrate in a very practical manner all the laws of personal and public health which alone secure social happiness and tend to create social harmony. We thus aim at a life of public health, public happiness and public harmony which will be the aim of our endeavour.

Lastly I appeal to the people of Bombay in particular and also to the people of our Presidency in general to participate in this movement and enable our babies that are *to see the light of day* now and in future a lease of long life health and prosperity. That is the way to lay the foundation to the welfare of the Nation. In fine Infant Welfare is the road to National Welfare. This is a great National call and Mother India wants every dutiful son and daughter of hers to obey that call by making the necessary sacrifice.

Ladies and gentlemen, before concluding, I must publicly thank the Municipal and several other Government officials and a large number of Public Bodies who have given us most valuable help in organising our Exhibition and in arranging the work of our Centre.

HER EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

Her Excellency Lady Wilson who on rising to speak was greeted with a loud applause, expressed her great pleasure to associate herself in the movement of child welfare in India which she considered as most vital for the happiness and prosperity of the country. She declared that no attempt was too great to improve the conditions of the mothers and babies. She referred to the attempt made in England to achieve a good deal by systematic efforts and organisations and alluded to the several practical measures of the Bombay Committee to enhance the welfare of the infants of the city. She hoped that the Committee would enlist the hearty support of all people and communities in improving the conditions of the city in this respect. She appealed to the citizens of Bombay to take lively part in child welfare movement. "It is a National movement," she said, "which affects the whole of India and the future generation." Her Excellency's speech was heard with wrapt attention and frequently punctuated with cheers and applause.

COL. HOOTON.

Her Excellency then called upon Lt.-Col. A. Hooton, Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay, to deliver his lecture on "Child Welfare." Col. Hooton in course of his speech referred to the high infant mortality in India and its causes and described his experiences as a medical officer in India of the terrible conditions under which a vast majority of Hindu and Mahomedan mothers and babies pass through. Referring to the preventive measures he said that it was largely a question of the extension of sanitation and general medical facilities. He spoke on the necessity of multiplying infant welfare centres and importing hygenic knowledge among the masses and women specially. He assumed that Government would always assist such movements.

There were exhibitions of Special Cinema films illustrating child welfare work in India and also "management and treatment of Infants and Tuberculous children in Vienna Hospitals." The latter being demonstrated by Dr. S. J. Meher Homji, these were much appreciated.

With a vote of thanks to Her Excellency proposed by Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, the functions of the opening day came to a close amidst cheers

PLAN OF WORK.

The National Baby Week will be celebrated upto the 27th instant.

The time of the celebration and other details of individual programmes which are settled with a view to meeting the needs of each locality will be published from time to time in papers and will also be distributed broadcast. A great importance attaches to the work at these centres inasmuch as Her Excellency Lady Wilson has most graciously consented to pay a visit to 'each one' of them while the work is going on. Moreover, some of the members of Government including ministers have consented to preside at some of these centre. The programme is arranged in such a manner as to suit the requirements each locality in a general way. As the object of the National Baby Week Movement is primarily to educate public opinion on the subject of "high infantile mortality its causes and prevention" and also to provide remedies to check this growing and widespread evil which is eating into the vitals of the nation, "Special emphasis is placed on the Educational side." Thus, songs specially composed in different languages, lectures, magic lantern slides, cinema films illustrating Indian needs; literature in different languages, and Exhibitions including Baby Week Shows—all having a direct educational bearing, would be the main features of this celebration. Besides, entertainments such as plays and sports by boys and girls, distribution of prizes to babies and sweetmeats to children, as also singing and music will form the attractive features of this week in Bombay. The Working Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay therefore, very earnestly request the general public to take the fullest advantage of this patriotic and national work as best as the can.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The following is the text of the speech of E. the Governor.—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have very great pleasure in accepting your kind invitation to preside over this gathering and to associate myself with the inauguration of this movement in Bombay. I am proud to be enabled so soon after my arrval in this historic City to take part in this work the importance of which, I am glad to say, is being steadily recognised by people of all lands.

The gravity of the question of child mortality in India is one which it is impossible to exaggerate. The alarming percentage of death in very young children calls for every help from the State and the individual. Children are to their parents the centre of their affections and I feel sure that no sacrifice is too great for parents or too considerable for the state to ensure, as far as possible, health to every baby born into the world.

In England by systematic effort we have considerably reduced Infant mortality. From the work done there we have learnt lessons of great value and I am convinced that by education—which Mr. Devadhar our excellent Honorary Secretary assures me inspires the Bombay movement, we shall be able to bring to India and to this Presidency that same measure of success which has been achieved in other countries.

We want to bring knowledge to women where in so many cases ignorance exists and we want to create sympathy where apathy is rife. The programme which the Bombay Committee has wisely chosen to carry out in this crowded city will enable those who are working so hard in this matter to bring to the knowledge of the inhabitants of 7 or 8 areas the aims of the movement and education on the subject.

We have a great industrial centre in Bombay and nothing will do more to remove poverty and increase prosperity and happiness than health among the babies of the city. I believe every mother will bless this work and will pass on the knowledge she gains herself for the benefit of other mothers and so of the community in general.

I have just opened an Exhibition full of interest—other exhibitions will be held during the week at various other centres and I desire to thank those ladies and gentlemen who have helped the Committee in arranging them. The exhibitions are not without great moral lessons.

I want to appeal to all citizens in Bombay to help this movement. It is essentially a national movement and while Bombay will I know be grateful to the members of the Working Committee for their untiring labours, the committee on their side will be best thanked by the whole hearted assistance of the inhabitants of this city so that thousands of poor babies may be rescued from death or ill health and grow up healthy and useful citizens of this great country.

THE AGA KHAN'S MESSAGE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 21.

His Highness the Aga Khan has issued the following message in connection with the National Baby Week. "It is indeed a great source of pleasure and satisfaction to me and I am sure I am right in saying to such of my countrymen as have given this subject any serious thought that under Her Excellency, the Countess of Reading's, admirable and far-sighted scheme, an attempt is being made this week to awaken the public of India to the immense and vital importance of the child welfare. With all my heart I wish it all success."

MR. SASTRI'S MISTAKE.

(Continued from page 7.)

have interviewed, but no one felt then the need of challenging my statement or correcting it and I would invite the particular attention of that Anglo-Indian journal which accuses me of having successfully deceived the No-changers into the acceptance of my motion by manufacturing a message from the Mahatma to the observation of that staunch No-changer, Sjt. Mahadev Desai, who wrote, "whatever the Maulana's words, he has not expected anybody to be carried away by the thought that Gandhiji suggested anything like a compromise" and I certainly do not know of any one who voted for my motion or abstained from voting against it because he understood that Mahatma Gandhi had sent a message asking the people to do so. In repeating what I had heard from Devadasji I did not, however, disclose the manner in which I had received the message, because in the first place, I had not obtained Devadasji's permission and in the next, I felt that as the same latitude had not been allowed at interviews to all political prisoners, the local gaol authorities might perhaps be taken to task by the higher authorities for giving so much latitude to the Mahatma or perhaps the latter, though cognisant of this difference and even responsible for it, might not like it to be known generally and might, therefore, in either case put a stop to the practice followed in the Mahatma's case. That is why I had prefaced the message with an observation, in a lighter vein, that it had been communicated to me by a special process of wireless telegraphy—the process of soul force.

"COMMANDED ME TO DO IT."

The only change, if change it can be called, that I had permitted myself to make in the Mahatma's message was that, after saying that he had asked me to let my love for India rather than my love for him shape the course of my conduct at that juncture I had added, "Nay he has commanded me to do that." My friend, Mahadev Desai, in his article in "Young India" said that this was "out of the exuberance of my loyalty and affection for the master." But since he also wrote something about my "will to believe" and the wish being father to the thought, I would like to say that I do think my great Chief commanded me to follow my own convictions and characteristically enough expressed his utter unwillingness to let my loyalty to him override my loyalty to our common Motherland but, of course, he never suggested what my convictions should be. This is the plain unvarnished tale of the Mahatma's message to me. May I add that I think, perhaps, the Mahatma did not understand Mr. Sastri when he asked him about a message communicated by me as from him "the other day." Quite a large slice or time may be included in the expression "the other day", but I venture to think that Mr. Sastri could have been more precise than he was in alluding in this manner to an episode that took place so long as four months ago. Who knows if the Mahatma was not thereby misled into believing that I had communicated to the people a message as from him "the other day" at Cocanada in more ways than one? After Cocanada, Delhi is ancient history and when Swarajists and No-changers alike are willing to let the dead past burry its dead, it is a little unfortunate that the leader of the Liberals should still be engaged in making researches into that past."

Official and Personal

Her Excellency performed the opening ceremony of the National Baby Week yesterday.

His Excellency was the guest of the President of the Municipal Corporation at Tea at the Malabar Hill Gardens on Monday afternoon.

HINDU MAHASABHA

SPECIAL SESSION AT PRAYAG

Pt. Malaviya writes from Benares:—

A special session of the Hindu Mahasabha meets at Prayag on Kumbh Mela grounds on 2nd and 3rd February and will discuss important social and sangathan problems. The presence of prominent leading Hindu representatives is necessary. Every district in India is requested to send at least one delegate who should reach Allahabad on 1st February. The meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha comes off on 27th instant at Allahabad.

ALLEGED SWEATING OF LABOUR.

MIRPURKHAS EMPLOYEES' RESOLVE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MIRPURKHAS, Jan. 21.

A meeting of factory employees was held last night, under Mr. Gurdinamal's presidentship; when it resolved that as the cotton ginning factory owners forcibly made them work 17 or 18 hours daily from 4 in the morning to 9 at night which has resulted in several deaths, in last three months, they earnestly pray the Government to come for their immediate relief and also enquire into the matter. They also resolved to work from to-day from 6 in the morning to 8 in the evening, with two hours' rest, as required by rules.

'SHOULD BE RELEASED IMMEDIATELY."

MR. NAROTTAM MORARJI.

Mr. Narottam Morarji returning from Sholapur to Bombay broke his journey at Poona and had a short interview with Mahatma Gandhi on Saturday morning at 9-30. Interviewed by a representative of "The Chronicle" Mr. Narottam said that he found the Mahatma in quite a cheerful mood. The Mahatma kindly enquired about Mr. Narottam's mother and son and expressed his desire particularly to see the latter. During the short conversation the Mahatmaji smilingly put a few questions. Mr. Narottam said that he was very much impressed with the cheerful, quiet and joyous nature that the Mahatmaji had preserved throughout in spite of his serious and painful illness. He felt himself elevated in the company of the Mahatma and it would have given him great pleasure, he said, to be with the Mahatmaji for a longer time, but he left him soon with a view not to give trouble to the distinguished patient. The Mahatmaji was pleased to say that he would have felt it very much, had Mr. Narottam gone direct to Bombay without seeing him at the hospital. Mr. Narottam further said that in view of the universal demand, it is absolutely necessary and would be considered a wise step on the part of the Government, if the Mahatma be released unconditionally without any further delay. We all know, and even the people of foreign lands had acknowledged the Mahatma as the greatest man of the world. His greatness was certainly due to his pure, innocent, stainless, selfless and above all saintly life and that such a high-souled personality should be rotting in jail was nothing but a great calamity to the Indian nation.

THE DAY MURDER.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 21.

Mr. Roxburg, Chief Presidency Magistrate, concluded to-day inquiry in the case in which Gopi Mohan Saha stood charged with murdering Mr. Ernest Day and attempting to murder three others.

Moni Mohan Das stated:—"I live at Serampore as a tenant. Two other tenants occupied the outer part of my house. One of them is Shama Charan Saha employed in Northbrook Jute Mills. Accused is the brother of Shama Charan. Accused used to read in the Union Institute four years ago. He read up to the second class. Shama Charan used to support the accused who used to live in Serampore four years ago. Formerly he used to come to Serampore, but latterly for one and a half years I did not see him."

Mr. P. Villers, M. L. C., stated at the time of the occurrence he heard three or four shots. He looked up to the direction whence the sound came and saw an Indian. He went to the Park Street Police Station to give information.

Mr. Bavin, Deputy Commissioner of Police, said that the cartridges recovered from the accused were similar to those found in the Sankaritola Post Office outrage.

Accused: "Why do you connect me with others? I am independent."

After examining some other witnesses the Magistrate framed charges under Section 302 (murder) and Section 307 (attempt to murder), Section 308 (to commit culpable homicide) and Section 324 (voluntarily causing hurt by a dangerous weapon).

Accused: Very good. Add some more sections to it.

The accused refused to make any statement.

The Magistrate then committed the accused to take his trial at the High Court Sessions.

OFFICIAL NOMINEES TO CENTRAL LEGISLATURE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, January 21.

The Governor-General has nominated the undermentioned officials to be members of the Legislative Assembly:—Sir Malcolm Hailey, Sir Charles Innes, Mr. A. C. Chatterjee, Sir Basil Blakett, Sir Henry Moncrief Smith, Mr M. S. O. Butler, Mr. E. Burdon, Mr. E. B. Howell, Mr. G. Sim, Mr. G. R. Clarke, Mr A. R. L. Tottenham, Mr. J. A. Richey and Dr. Rushbrook Williams.

Messrs. D. T. Chadwick and J. P. Thompso have been nominated to the Council of State.

PASSES "HAPPIEST NIGHT AFTER OPERATION"

(Continued from previous page.)

methods to get Mahatmaji's release earlier by starting an agitation on proper lines.

AT AJMERE

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AJMERE, Jan. 21.

A mass meeting of Ajmere citizens was held on the 19th instant under the auspices of the local Congress Committee. Lectures were delivered on the noble life and universally accepted teachings of Mahatma Gandhi. The speakers exhorted the audience to follow Mahatmaji's guidance with perseverance and whole-hearted devotion. Prayers were offered standing for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery and long life.

The Provincial Khilafat Conference is to be held the next month during *Urs* festival. All-India leaders are expected to attend.

AT GOOTY

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

GOOTY, Jan. 19.

In response to the Country's Call, Ekadasa Maharudrabhishekam was performed on a grand scale on Friday, the 18th inst. to his Deity, Gouthama Virupakaheswaraswamy near Gouthamapuram, Gooty Railway Station.

People who gathered there in large numbers offered their united prayers for the speedy recovery of our Beloved Mahatmaji. *Om Thatsad.* Mahatmaji ki Jai.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S TELEGRAM.

The following telegram has been sent by the President, Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, to the Private Secretaries to H. E. the Viceroy and H. E. the Governor of Bombay, on Saturday the 19th instant:

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber respectfully urge that the continued imprisonment of Mahatma Gandhi for any time longer is most undesirable in the best interests of this country and an offence to Indian sentiment and self-respect. Committee would therefore request Government to allay public feeling on the subject by an immediate announcement of the release of Mahatma as soon as he is out of the hands of the doctors."

AT HAVERI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

HAVERI, Jan. 20.

The local Taluka Congress Committee had organised a public meeting of people of all shades of opinions on 18th instant when prayers were offered to Almighty for Mahatmaji's health and long life. A resolution was unanimously passed that Mahatmaji be immediately released. The special feature of the meeting was that the "Vaidic" people took a prominent part in the proceedings. They offered Vedic prayers and Manthrams

AT KARAD.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KARAD, Jan. 18.

A public meeting of the citizens of Karad was held to-day in the Sarvajanic Vachanalaya at 5 p. m. when expressing satisfaction for Mahatmaji's gradual recovery, prayer was offered to the Almighty for his speedy and complete relief and immediate release from prison.

AT THANA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SALSETTE, Jan.19..

A public meeting of the citizens of Thana was held on Friday the 18th January 1924, at 9 p. m. in the Vegetable market at which a resolution was passed expressing deep anxiety and sorrow at the serious illness of Mahatma Gandhi, praying for his speedy recovery to health and requesting Government to release the Mahatmaji forthwith for the general peace and the good-will of the country.

Mr. B. A. Padhye, President, Salsette Taluka Congress Committee presided. Messrs. Sadickali, Fideali and M. O. Abbasi of the Bombay Khilafat were specially present and made suitable speeches. Prayers were also offered at the Principal Temple.

INQUIRIES ABOUT LATEST CONDITION.

Mr. R. S. Gokhale wires from Poona under date January 21st:—

Numerous telegrams and letters have been received from various associations and individuals inquiring about Mahatmaji's health by Mrs. Kasturba Gandhi and Srijut Devdas Gandhi.

Mrs. Bina Nehru wires:—Allahabad women assembled in a meeting to send their respects to you and pray for Mahatmaji's speedy recovery.

Srijut Conda Vyankatapayya wires:—Praying for Mahatmaji's health. Change in temperature and pulse cause anxiety. Wire present condition.

Hakim Ajmal Khan wires:—Hearing to-day's news. Please wire condition fully.

Srijut Jairamdas wires:—Concerned at recurrence of fever. God will be merciful. Tender 'charanavandan.' Wire latest condition.

Mr. Natesan wires:—Am praying for further speedy recovery and release. Convey respects to him and mother.

Mr. Khiliquzzaman, Chairman, Municipality, Lucknow, wires:—Hope Mahatmaji making steady progress. Lucknow Municipal Board shares your anxiety and prays for his early recovery.

Messrs. Rajagopalachar, Jamnalal Bajaj and Shankarlal Banker wire:—Too glad for words.

There are also anxious inquiries from Pt. Jawahirlal Nehru and Srijut C. R. Das.

THE S. G. P. C. SEARCH

LATHI ATTACK BY POLICE.

AKALIS' NON-VIOLENT DISCIPLINE.

WARNING AGAINST PROPAGANDA.

(By Our Special Representative)

AMRITSAR, Jan. 20.

Yesterday's sensational search of the S.G.P.C. and the Akali Dal offices concluded at two in the afternoon when the Police removed all papers from the offices in three boxes, refusing a list of contents to the S.G.P.C. officials. As on the last occasion when the Police outraged Sikh sentiment by forcing a way into the Golden Temple precincts in uniform against established practice and vainly attempted rushing up to the Akaltakht this time also they are trying to prejudice the Akali cause by circulating stories about Akali violence.

After careful inquiry, I find the facts as follows:—The entrance to the S.G.P.C. offices is by a turnpike gate guarded day and night by Akali *Sewadars* and admission is secured by visitors sending in their names through them. At 4 30 in the morning, the Police Superintendent with a force 300 strong surrounded the premises and sought to force a way which was blocked by the *Sewadars* in discharge of their duty. Half a dozen constables plied their lathis, inflicted injuries on *Sewadars*, some of whom are in hospital. In the ensuing scuffle the Police Superintendent lost three buttons and his coat seam was torn at one place. This is the sum total of the casualties suffered by the Police after their lathi attack. The unnecessary exhibition of military force in the town and the employment of a large police force in effecting a search of unresisting people's offices and the use of lathis are obvious efforts to provoke and create an impression about Akali violence. I found Sardar Arjan Singh and other S.G.P.C. officials exhorting even the speakers in the *Diwan* being held outside when the search was proceeding not to indulge even in harsh expressions and their exhortations were respected. While the situation calls for extraordinary caution by the S.G.P.C. to defeat the provocative tactics of the police I warn the public against false anti-Akali propaganda.

LAND ACQUISITION AT MULSHI PETA.

CLAIMS FOR INCREASED RATES REJECTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Jan. 21.

Mr. Wild, District Judge, has given judgment rejecting claims of 19 applicants, who claimed increased rates of compensation in respect of land acquired at Mulshi Peta for the Tata Electric Power Company. Claimants wanted compensation at the rate of Rs. 1,000/- per acre in regard to 1st class rice lands and proportionately less for other lands. The Court upheld the award of Mr. Awati, Land Acquisition Officer, who had based his calculation on selling price of land in the area in question and who had awarded Rs. 550 per acre for 1st class rice lands, Rs. 350 per acre for 2nd class rice land, Rs. 50 per acre for dry crop lands. The case affects land at Mulshi Peta regarding which there had been so much agitation in the past.

MULSHI SATYAGRAHA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BHUSAWAL, Jan. 21.

The batch which offered fifth Satyagraha on the 10th instant was not prosecuted, but it is reported that it was roughly handled by the Tata Company people. The same batch is offering Satyagraha daily as is not arrested. Volunteers are slowly increasing in numbers. I earnestly appeal all enlisted Congress volunteers and others from Bhardara, Nagpur, Berar, Maharashtra, Bombay and Karnatic to muster strong and settle the Mulsi Dam account once for all. One vigorous joint effort on the part of all and this dam question will surely be finally set at rest. The Tata Power Company is making its last attempt with the hope that all Maharashtra vitality is exhausted by putting forward that much strength which it has up till now done.

NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF S. AFRICA.

CAPETOWN, Jan. 21.

A magnificent welcome was given to the Earl of Athlone, the new Governor-General, who, accompanied by his wife and family, arrived here in perfect summer weather this morning. The city was gaily be flagged and there was a brilliant welcome at the city Hall where there was a most representative gathering of the whole of South Africa which included many Indians. The Cape British Indian Union presented an Address declaring that Indians everywhere cherished feelings of profound gratitude to the Royal Family for the kindliness and wisdom with which Queen Victoria and King Edward ruled over millions of Indians. The Address spoke appreciatively of the King-Emperor's anxiety for the welfare of Indians and was convinced that the Earl of Athlone would share this regardng Indian subjects in South Africa.—Reuter.

The Baby Week as inaugurated by Her Excellency Lady Reading was enthusiastically celebrated at Balasinor and Virpur. It comanenced on the 14th last and ended on the 20th with due ceremonies.—A. P.

MAHATMA GANDHI AND CHRISTIANS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The present political agitation in India has instilled one lasting and deep impression in the hearts of the Indian patriots—an impression so dark and pathetic—the unpardonable political inactivity of the Christians. Mr. Gandhi is universally proclaimed to be a staunch patriot, he is not a sworn foe of England, as usually depicted by some contemporary historians and reporters, his political doctrines are not to revolutionize the existing order and to lead the nation to chaos and ruin but to raise the social, political and economic dignity of India. What Law God and Man has he violated in defending the rights of his own nation? Is not India for the Indians, as England to the English?

Has God with His unspoken voice, as in Sinai Thunders, ever manifested, or syllabelled by any ancient Ezekiel and Abraham, or is it anywhere in the Living Oracle of God that India, the Light of the East, should be the vassal of an Occidental power? If the existence and the assumption of the Congress at Philadelphia in America in 1776 are illegal and unwarrantable, then the Indian National Congress has no place in Indian politics. and if George Washington is a curse of his Nation, then no doubt is Mr. Gandhi to his Nation, for whom

"Stone walls do not a prison make
Nor Iron bars a cage"

To England the American Congress is bad institution, Washington is ungrateful and treacherous; but to America, they ar the redeemers and God-like Messengers. S are Mr. Gandhi and the Indian Nationa Congress to India Mr. Gandhi, by his attempt to redeem India from the thraldom of a foreign Power, stands condemned before the English Tribunal, as that venerable Hebrew Martyr before Pontius Pilate. The prord and unlettered Israelites heard him, but they did not understand, they saw him, but did not perceive,

"For the people's heart is waxed gross
And their ears are dull of hearing
And their eyes they have closed."

Any patriotic casual observer of the Indian politics will legitimately draw a very close comparison of Mr. Gandhi and his Indian Christian friends to Christ and the Israelites.

For the Indian Christians, Mr. Gandhi is the disturber of the country's peace, an enemy of England, an offender of her laws, hence he is to be condemned and despised Such is the chain of my friends' argument. Is there in India. any Indian, so base and vile as to say that Mr. Gandhi is a disturber of the peace and laws, when that Heavenly Power has embodied in him a living Monument of Universal peace, law and order. In Indian Literature the word Gandhi has become a synonym for Peace During the grim days of the Bombay Riot, when the citizens defied the blazing arms of the Government, was it not this sage that quelled the wild infuriated mobs, by his mere speech, as Christ the Elements of Nature in fierce strife: "Peace, be still."

Are not then my Christian friends enlightened enough to scrutinize the invalidity of the high-handed policy of England in granting him the vile repose of Yeroda, from his own declaration that he stands Not-Guilty before God and the laws of his own Nation. To England he may be guilty, but to India, and to all other States of Europe, he is a patriot, prophet, prodigy and Messenger of the age Ah! Judge him not in the Light of the British Laws, for are their institutions infallible? Napoleon, 'the ravaging eagle' in the words of her poet. was he not to England a monstrous, diabolical and despicable personality in 1815. and in 1914 did not the same England stand side by side with France to honour that Napoleon as a National Patriot. Such is England's policy and her sense of justice.

Then how it stands to reason that England's condemnation of Mr. Gandhi's political conduct is an ineradicable offence to the Indian Nation. Whereas it should invigorate and fortify every Indian with constitutional weapons to fight for the constitutional rights, how deplorable it is to behold these Christians contaminating and ridiculing the very policy of this great national hero-saint.

A study of the characters of the 'political tragedy' of Modern India, will convince the investigator of the conspicuous part which the Hindus and the Muslims play for the attainment of Swaraj. What the are my Christian friends doing? Are they in a political torpor? Where is their patriotism for their motherland, and their sense of nationality? How many are the Hindus and the Muslims, great in wealth and intellect, bearing the miseries of prison-life? Men who could have risen to the highest pinnacle of glory are now in rags, and the goodly earth and air are banned and barred to them. They sacrifice their homes, joy and material prospects for the ultimate triumph of India, and when Swaraj is obtained, what shall be the position of my friends? With what conscience can they find a shelter in the new Regime?, Your conscience shall then arise and whisper to you the insignificance and meaness of your policy. Therefore, friends, follow the voice of thy nation's leader."

"Awake, arise or be fallen for ever."—Yours, etc.

INDIAN CHRISTIAN."

MAHATMA GANDHI AND CHRISTIANS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The report in your Saturday's issue about the prayer meeting in our Church is likely to give rise to misunderstanding in our community about my talk. I hope you will please put in your paper the following explanation:—

I never compared Mahatma Gandhi to Jesus Christ in order to deify Mahatma Gandhi. On the other hand, I tried to impress on my audience that Mahatma Gandhi was not Jesus Christ as Rev. Holmes of America suggests. I expressed this view for the following reasons:—

1. (a) The Virgin birth of Jesus Christ.

(b) Jesus Christ's Crucifixion and Resurrection being beyond Mahatma Gandhi.

2. Jesus Christ never committed any mistakes. Mahatma Gandhi often commits mistakes.

3. Mahatma Gandhi has at least four times strongly disapproved of any divinity being attributed to him, especially in his article 'Neither a Saint nor a Politician.'

4. Mahatma Gandhi did not perform miracles. Here I stated that *in a different sense* he has. performed miracles, in the sense of their being *wonderful* achievements such as Hindu Muslim Unity, conversion of the Ali Brothers to non-violence, etc.,

I did not say he is more than a Christian, what I did say was that Mahatma Gandhi is more a Christian than most of us.—Yours etc.

D. N. TILAK.

Jan. 21, Byculla.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to thank you for publishing the full text of my speech delivered at the Mass Meeting held on the Chowpaty Sands, in to-day's issue of your paper, at my special request. But I regret to have to observe that the remarks you have made in connection therewith are not only absolutely unjust and uncalled for, but also liable to represent me to your readers in a false light. One would infer from your remarks that I had complained to you about the abridgment of the report of my speech as it appeared in your paper, whereas I had done nothing of the kind. As a matter of fact there was absolutely not one word in the covering letter I had forwarded to you along with the full text of my speech, which could by any stretch of imagination be construed into a complaint. I had not the slightest reason to be displeased with the report of my speech. Far from being dissatisfied, I was much pleased to find that your reporter had done ample justice to me by giving a very good summary of my speech and allotting to me as much space as any speaker, barring the chairman, could be entitled to expect in view of the large number of speakers who addressed the meeting. My object in requesting you to publish the full text of my speech was to bring to the notice of the Government certain views expressed by me at the meeting in connection with the Mahatma's creed, as I thought the same might do some good to our cause. You see to have misunderstood my said covering letter, on account of its brevity. Had I been a little more explicit you would not perhaps have fallen into the error as you seem to have done.

To use your own phraseology. "I wonder how you could have been misled to think" that I had attributed the abridgment of the report to any intention on your part to show discourtesy towards me. But I think I have "made my meaning clearer" in this letter. and you are satisfied with the explanation given.—Yours, etc.

MANECKJI KAVASJI PATEL.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

FRIDAY'S MASS MEETING

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One of your correspondents in today's issue of the "Chronicle" takes the Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. to task for not inviting the Moderates to Friday's Mass Meeting on Chaupati sands. He also mentions with gratification the changed attitude of these gentry towards Mahatmaji and seems to think that this attitude entitled them to an invitation. Your correspondent, I must at once say, has a curious notion of a public meeting. A public meeting, he should know, is not an "At Home" party for attending which invitations are necessary. To attend a public meeting no invitation is required. Nor should it be expected, particularly when the gentry in whose favour your correspondent makes a grievance again the local Congress authorities, have publicly felt for the cause for which Friday's meeting was organised. Sincerity and interest for any cause do not care for formalities or for the inconveniences of mixing with the Mass on that rendezvous of democracy, the Chaupati Sands. The presence of Mrs. Mary Hodgkinson is the best answer to your correspondent's dig at the Congress Secretaries.—Yours, etc.

R. S.

Bombay, Jan. 21.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S DIET

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—In those days when Mahatma Gandhi used to tour about India incessantly, he lived mostly on ground nuts. Eating ground-nuts in large quantities or even in any quantity continuously is not conducive to the healthy functioning of stomachic and intestinal digestions.

Ground-nut oil is irritating to the stomach and intestines. After this operation of appendicitis Mahatmaji will have to stick to his rice, dal and roty with plenty of ghee and cooked vegetables. The future dietary of Mahatmaji will have to be no nut dietary.—Yours etc.

U. L. DESAI, M.D. (Manch.)
Mental Specialist.
Captain I. M. S. Rtd.

Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay.

SWADESHI TILE FACTORY.

Mr. N.D. Gandhi writes:— Mahatma Gandhi's Swadeshi movement has indeed brought a remarkable and a welcome change over the undeveloped industries of India. Wherever you go, you notice big or small factories turning out Swadeshi goods to compete with foreign goods. Mr. Sorab Dalal, a well known Parsee inhabitant of Ahmedabad, after having experimented for years, in the manufacture of tiles and fire-bricks, has just set up a big tile factory at Than Road in Kathiawar the first of its kind in the whole of India. The factory not only in the whole of India. The factory not only claims to turn out beautiful floor-tiles of several colours but also to specialise in producing fire bricks, acid proof jars, etc., etc., which attain a temperature of 1100 to 1400 degrees centigrade.

CAUSE LISTS.

(TUESDAY, January 22.)

BEFORE THE HON'BLE JUSTICE SIR LALLUBHAI SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 53.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

454-21—Wadia G and Co, Thakerseydas Nandlal v Premsukhdas Uderam and anr, Patell and E.

TESTAMENTARY SUITS.

18-23—Re Rustomji E Makaboman, Shroff and L, Pirozeshaw Rustomji E and anr v Sorabji Rustomji Engineer, Vachha and Co.

16-23—Re Bai Pokribai, Dabholkar and J, Bai Gulab wife of Poonamchand M v Narsingh Keshrimal, Rele and Co.

19-23—Re Bai Ruttonbai widow of N D Banaji, Mehta L and Co, Rustom Nanabhoy Banaji v Bai Pirojbai and anr, Shroff and L.

14-23—Re Khoja Ladhabhai Lakhamsy, Jehangir and S, Bai Valbai widow v Gulamhusein Ladhabhai, Khanderao L and M.

SHORT CAUSES.

4471-23—Payne and Co, Framroz Edulji Dinshaw v Gopaldas Tricumji and ors, Captain and V, Kanga and Co.

3405-23—Bhaishanker K and G , The Official Assignee of Bombay v Charandas Uked and anr, Malvi M R and Co.

3353-23—Shamrao M and H, Akberally Moosabhoy Raja v Ebrahim Kadibhoy and anr, Jehangir M and S.

2639-23—Motichand and D, Chhotalal Kothari and Co v Latif Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4061-23—Merwanji K and, Co. Rajmal Surajmal v Sahebram Bhawaniram, Shah and Co.

2218-23—Motichand and D, The Tulsidas Tejpal Mills Ltd v Habib Tar Mahomed, Mulla and M

1292-23—Ferreira and V, Braz A Fernandes v Marie F C Fernandez and anr, M B Chothia, Little and Co.

3177-22—Matubhai J and M, Hajarimal Motaji and Co v Shanker Narayen Ranade, Mantri and Co, Diveker and B.

3870-23—Mirza and M, Abdul Rehman Ebrahimji Soudagar and Co v Rahim Dagdoo, Tyabji D and Co.

3169-23—Dubash and Co, Sahoo Bhikharidas Hazarimal v Dalichand Jamnadas and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1496-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sheshnath Sitaram v Vaman Ganpatrao Pitale and anr, Crawford B and Co.

5818-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Kahn and Kahn v Govindji Gopalji Reshamwalla, Unwalla P and P.

LONG CAUSES.

97-18—Edgelow G W and Co, The Gujrat Gin and Mfg Co Ltd v Harichand and Co, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1021-19—Jamsetji R and D, Pallonji Dinshaw and Co v Virji Canji and ors, Raghavaya N and Co.

1214-21—M B Chothia, Torleef Ashland Ltd v D S Yande, Hiralal and Co.

110-17—Craigie B and C, Premchand Punjabhai v Kaikhusru Framji Marker, Malvi M R and Co.

690-21—Malvi M R and Co, Atmaram Ramkison v Durgaprasad Chandulal, Tyabji D and Co.

1323-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Meherbai Merwanji Cooper v Jehangir Cowasji Mehta, Payne and Co.

5080-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Mangaldas Ranchoddas, Purnanand C and J.

5082-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand v Wadilal Chagunmal, Purnanand C and J.

489-22—Rustomji and G, Nagji Motiji and Co v Bai Gangabai Motiram Dhurandhar and ors, Kharas and Co.

3072-21—Purnanand Cl and J, Jugjiwan Ujamsey v G D Tyalaka and Co, Madhowji and Co.

4321-22—Payne and Co, Mulchand Hemraj v Vallabhdas Gordhandas, Chitnis K and M.

4407-22—Chitnis K and M, Vallabhdas Gordhandas v Mulchand Hemraj, Payne and Co.

2795-20—Malvi M R and Co, B N Lang v Dharsey Fulchand, N C Dalal.

1847-223—N C Dalal, A M Jiwanji and Co v Abdul Husein Ebrahimji, Jhavery and Co.

1334-23—Jhavery and Co, Abdul Husein Ebrahimji v Abdul Tyab Esmailji and anr, N C Dalal and Co, Malvi M R and Co.

4763-22—Daphtary F and D, Rai Bahadur Keshrising Chandmal v Madanlal Gopal, Pandia and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3348-20—Malvi M R and Co, Harnandrai Fulchand a firm, Kanayal and ors., Vachha and Co. Pt. Hd. 19-12-23.

4132-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchordas Govindji Asher, Raghunathdas Devraj a firm, N C Dalal and Co. Pt. Hd. 7-12-23.

5203-22—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dhanjishaw Edalji Mistry, Motiram Kevalram, Mulla and Mulla.

405-23—Merwanji K and Co, Soonderdas Padamsey a firm, Joharimal Rudmal a firm, Thakoredas and Co.

724-22—Bhaishankar K and G, Monji Haridas and Co, a firm, N M Karsondas and Co. a firm, Tyabji D and Co.

1733-21—Payne and Co, Mahomedally Mamooji Jehangir Cursetji Ghadially and anr, Ardeshir H D and Co.

110-23—Patel and Eze Sukhanand Brijmohan a firm, Mandlal Thakerseydas and ors. N C Dalal and Co.

4913-22—Thakoredas and Daru, Tyabhai Miyasaheb Mahomedbhai, Fazullabhai Saaikh Mahomedbhai Valli Alli Mulji Th. and Co.

2847-23—Bhaishankar K and G, Matubhai M Shah, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhaman and ors. Amin and Desai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2837-23—Matubhai J and M, Muthuradas Canji Matani and ors. Hiralal A Budhdeo, Shah and Co.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

4026-23—Merwanji K and Co, Charandas Vassanji and anr v Hormujsha Ratanshaw Gandhi and ors, Little and Co.

4322-23—Captain and V, Khatri Dada Karim and anr v Sha Chunilal Mohanlal and ors.

4373-23—Thakoredas and D, Dullabhdas Shamji v Ahmed Saleh Atia and anr.

3815-23—Crawford B and Co, The Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay v Benarayan Failesing, Khambatta and Co.

3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and anr v Narsingrao Rane and ors, Rustomji and G.

4886-23—Rele and Co, Mangalbhai Hirachand and anr v Moganlal Dulabhram, Mulji Th and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

3060-22—Rustomji and G. M M Kooli and Co v Heptoola Saibbhoy and Co, Merwanji K and Co.

3708-23—Daphtary F and D, A P and C Telkomsky v Batakal Murlidhar Gondka and ors, Manilal and K, Malvi M R and Co, Mulla and M.

3722-23—Daphtary F and D, Amratlal Raichand and anr v Durgadat Shribal Gondka and anr, Manilal and K.

2361-23—Mantri and Co, Bai Khatubai v Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed Ghaswalla and ors, Kharas and Co, Malvi M R and Co, Mulla and M.

3093-19—Tyabji D and Co, Ramkison Rathi v Motilal Thakersydas, Hiralal and Co.

2944-19—Dastur and Co, Jethanand Narandas v Bapurao Krishnarao Nadkarni and ors, Dubash and Co.

2980-21—Manilal and K, Narandas Sukhdeo v Chiranjilal Ramkison Sewanim and anr, G B Pandia.

1387-18—Daphtary F and D, Rajabally Gulam Husein and Bros v Durgadas Radharam, Mulla and M.

750-20—Dharamsi D and Co, Narsingrao Mane v Kotah Yellaya and Co, Raghavaya N and Co.

2494-20—Sabnis G and S, Wishwanath Dinanath Diwadker v Shantaram Vishwanath Diwadker and ors, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1617-20—Motichand and D, Chhotalal Vadilal v Esmail Khimji Poonja and anr, Craigie B and C.

2210-21—Merwanji K and Co, Sorabji Cawasji Petit v Shaturbhujdas Shivji Parek Tyabji D and Co.

2228-21—Little and Co, Simpson Frith and Co v Govindji Bhagwandas, Daphtary F and D.

2295-21—Dubash and Co, Manackchand Jaichand v Bhagwanji Rumji and Co, In person.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

SHORT CAUSES.

3465-23—Crawford B and Co, Haji Mahomed Haji Umar v Abdul Latif Haji Haroon and anr, Matubhai J and M.

4687-23—Matubhai J and M, Abdul Latif Haji Haroon and anr v Haji Mahomed Haji Umar, Crawford B and Co.

942-23—Purnanand C and J, Bai Durga widow v Rasulbhai Ismailji, Jamsetji R and D.

LONG CAUSES.

S C Ct 1852/23465-20—Mehta L and Co, Dada Haji Essak v Vadilal Nathubhai, Craigie B and C.

1946-21—Chitnis K and M N. H. Moos Goolmahomed Ismail—Dharamsal D and Co.

2000-21—Mulla and M Mathuradas Mulji Valji Pranjiwandas Gordhandas Dallas and Co.

1680-21—Forbes and Co Bai Pirojbai and others Rustomji Framji Merchant—Mansukhlal H M and Co.

2028-21—Mulla and M Perojsha Nusserwanji Mehta—The Diamond Spg. and Wg. Co. Ltd and others.

1664-21—Daphtary F and D—The Killachand Mills Ltd Jaitha Mulji and Co—Edgelow G W and Co.

1099-21—Dabholkar and Co Lakhmsey Lalaji and Co Shivmukhrao Unersingh—Mulla and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co Raghowji Purshotam and others—Madhavdas Goculdas—Mulla and M.

3031-19—Payne and Co Myamahomed Haji Janmahomed Chotani Parekh Dharamchand Maganlal—Motichand and D.

1668-21—Ardeshir H D and Co The Hindustan Coal Trading Co—C J Denentrocouts.

S C Ct. 317/4859-20—Daphtary F and D Umabhai Manibhai Nagarseth Ratansi Dossa—Chitnis K and M.

5060-22—Dubash and Co Ramgopal and Co Gudarmal Maharaji, Tyabji D and Co.

184-23—Tyabji D and Co, Sukhanand Gurumukhrai v Nandlal Thakersidas and ors, N C Dalal.

2361-23—Soonderdas and Co Ramchandra Vishnu Shinde v Harilal Vijbhukhandas, Dikshit M and Co.

1283-21—Daphtary F and D, Naginbhai Manchubhai v Fakirchand Sobhagchand Sarkar, Dastur and Co.

2320-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Abdulla Nazerali Chaiwalla v Mahomedali Nazarali Chaiwalla, Malvi M R and Co.

2734-23—Mulla and M, R Bossi and Co, Khoja Mithabhoy Nathoo, Malvi M R and Co.

2064-22—Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowdas Gocouldas Liladhar Pasta and anr v Ramzanali Salemahomed, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

S.C. Ct. 2388—25621—22—Madhowji & Co., Gulabsingh Gurudalsingh v. Kokamal Madharam, Hiralal and Co.

SHORT CAUSE.

3671-21—Malvi M R and Co, Dwarkadas Chaganmal and anr v Kokmal Modharam, Hiralal and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

2211-22—Jamshedji R and D, Purshottam Rattansey v. Kaikhushru Rustomji Pascal, Jehangir M and S.

2380-21—Mulla and Mulla, Dhanjishaw H Bulsara Brothers a firm and ors. vs. Yusoof Bros and anr., Mehta L and Co.

2947-21—Matubhai J and M, Tricumji Damji and Co. afirm v. Vallabhdas Purushottam, Edgelow G W and Co.

1399-21—Edgelow G W and Co., K C Shriman Vedan Rajah Kolakal vs. Malber Timber Co. Ld. and ors., Crawford B. and Co. Amin and Desai.

1814-23—N C Dalal and Co, H C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

1813-23—N C Dalal and Co., H. C John v. Ibrahimbhoy Fazalbhoy and ors., Wadia G and Co.

2744-22—Captain and V., Hirji Poonja a firm v. The Khandesh Shrikrishna Trading Co. Ltd., Matubhai J and M.

3535-21—Edgelow G W & Co., Narandas Manordas a firm v. Ayub Noor Mahomed Darbar a firm, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2818-21—Payne and Co., Soonderji Tricumdas v. Gordhandas Mowji, Merwanji K and Co.

2653-20—Mehta L and Co. Hassam Mamoji v. Mahomed Momarji Dadan, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1928-23—Little and Co. The Tata Mills Ltd, The Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P, Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigara v Sorabji Nowroji Talati, Chubb and Co.

3696-21—Mehta L and Co, Kapil Dhanji v Gordhandas Thakersey, Merwanji K and Co.

3790-21—Shamrao M and H, Juthabhai Vishram and ors v Jusub Cassum, Payne and Co.

3585-21—Sabnis G and S, Vasantrao Keshrinath and Co v Ravminal Bansidhar, Captain and V.

2827-21—Motichand and D, Narotamdas Bhanji and ors v Mrs Landina E Gomes, Amarchand and M.

2991-21—Dikshit M and Co, Bhawanishanker Rattanji v Keshavji Damji and anr, Unwalla P and P.

2973-21—Mulla and M, Lachiram Balabux v Badrinarayan Gangabux and ors, N C Dalal, Captain and V.

3189-21—Andrade and C, Hiralal Radhakisan Singhi v Keshrimal Champalal and ors, Mantri and Co.

3150-21—Pandia and Co, Hiralal Laloobhai v Durgaprasad Shroff, Mulla and M.

BEFORE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

FOR HEARING ON EXCEPTIONS TO COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

2302-19—Kanga and Co, Chandmal Chhaganmal v Jugsubhai Vishram and Co, Mehta L and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSE.

2936-21—Mulla and M, Pirojsha Nusserwanji Mehta v Hiralal Vithaldas, Shamrao M and H.

FOR TRIAL OF PRELIMINARY ISSUE.

4798-21—Mulji Th and Co, Nathubhai Maganlal v Nandlal Vijvallabhdas and ors, Shamrao M and H.

3027-22—Rustomji and G Vassonji Mulji—Lakhamsey Harpal—Mulji Th and Co.

2956-21—Chitnis and K Mahomedally Tyabally and Co—The National Bank of India Ltd—Little and Co.

3885-21—Vrajlal and Co., Jaggannath Chhaganlal Bros. a firm, v. Padamsey Vallabhdas and ors. Ferreira and Val.

S. C Ct. 596

——20—Amin and Desai, Bahaldas Khemchand v. Ambalal Motichand and anr Motichand and D.

608-20—Dharamsi D and Co., Laldas Maganlal and Co. firm, The Ahmedabad Spg. Wg. Co. Ltd. Edgelow G W & Co. Malvi M R and Co.

2544-20—Hiralal and Co. Bhikachand Khemchand and Co. a firm, v. Chhottalal Bhikabhai Shah a firm, Amin and Desai.

4272-22—Madhowji and Co., Gangaram alias Gangaji Khater v. Mulji Shivchand and ors, Manubhai and Co., Mulla and Mulla, Madhowji and Co., Malvi M R and Co., Merwanji K and Co.

5147-21—Ardeshir H C and Co., Ramgopal Jagganath a firm v Mahfoozali Khan, Little and Co.

2854-20—Dubash & Co. Kadarnath Bhagwandass a firm, v. Javerchand Thackersey a firm, Khandwalla and Co.

2475-23—Mulla and M Bomanji Rustomji Contractor Goculdas Achartlal Mohanlal—Purnanand Cl. and J.

5217-23—N C Dalal Tribhowandas Bhimji and another Kulsumbai Salebhai—Jehangir and S.

1428-21—Mulla and M, Jehangir Jiwanji Gazdar v Muncherji K Hiramaneck, Shamrao M and H.

3541-21—Malvi M R and Co, Rampartap Devidutt and anr v Shivlal Bhogatram and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

2171-29—Judah and S, Madangopal Ramjidas, v Baijnath Patiram Agarwalla, Merwanji K and Co.

2604-19—Daphtary F and D, M Nagarseth and Sons v Dhondidas Ganeshdas, Manilal and K.

1444-15—Matubhai J and M, Krishnadas Goverdhandas v Anandibai widow and ors, Mulla and M, Purnanand C and J.

4587-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Chotibai widow and ors v Balkrishna alias Balu Govindrao Patel and anr, Mehta L and Co.

2159-20—In person, Dosabhoy Cursetji v N E Nitchar, Captain and V.

2596-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Damji Deosy and Co v Dunji Kissonji, Manilal and K, Daphtary F and D.

1752-20—Tyabji D and Co, Goswami Shree Madhusudan Lalji Vrijlalji Maharaj v Nazaralli Samsuddin Lokhundwalla, Chitnis K and M.

1112-17—Mulla and M, Vassonji Keshavji v Abdul Allarakhia and Co, Payne and Co.

1793-26—Amin and D, Keshibhai Ishwarbhai Patel v Gordhandas Rattansy, Payne and Co.

1114-23—Dikshit M and Co, Vasanji Jivraj v Hirabai widow and anr.

2398-20—Tyabji D and Co, Rambai widow v Lakha Nana, Mehta L and Co.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST PARTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. V. J. Patel has sent in his resignation of the leadership of the Municipal National Party and you have rightly said that the party owes its extence and credit to his single-minded devotion. But I go a step further and say that the future of the party is dependent upon him and that is why I appeal to the members to request him to withdraw his resignation. I believe the contingency will be well-met if a Deputy-leader is appointed. It was Sir Pherozeshah who resigned from the Imperial Council but never failed in the Service of the city. Mr. Patel may continue to be the leader and in order to provide for the emergency of his continuous absence a Deputy Leader may be appointed. I suggest Mr. L. R. Tairsee's name. He has all the requisite qualities and over and above, he can devote himself solely to the service of the party inasmuch as he is free from the onerous work of the Provincial Congress Committee nor has he any botheration of the Legislative Council or Assembly to attend.—Yours, etc.,

S. V. PHADNIS.

Malabar Hill,
Jan. 19.

(Continued from Column 6.)

fore being allowed to appear for examination in India. The present method of recruitment in India should be maintained until these colleges can provide the necessary quota of candidates for examination. The Association considers that the pay of the Europeans should be settled on a basis of relatively low pay and high overseas allowance.

Messrs. M. E. Villiers and G. Pilchar gave evidence on behalf of the European Association. They said it was a non-official organisation with 7000 members. In reply to Lord Lee witnesses said that they wish to strengthen the services and to impress on the Commission the vital necessity of a strong European element in the services and that it should not be diminished. They urged that the controlling authority in the Central Government should be British and that in the Provincial Governments a certain amount of British element must be retained till the Indian services were complete.

To Sir Mahomed, Mr. Villiers said that further Indianisation should stop until the Royal Commission comes in 1929. Continuing Mr. Villiers said that they wanted to see the right man in the right place doing the right job. They did not want to put a European to a position, because he was a European nor to put an Indian in a position because he was an Indian.

LEE COMMISSION.

PLEA FOR RETAINING STRONG EUROPEAN LEAVEN.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, January 18.

At today's sitting of the Royal Commission evidence was tendered on behalf of the Indian Officers' Association, European Association and Calcutta Trades Association. The evidence of the last association was in camera.'.

The Indian Officers' Association of which Mr. K. C. De, I.C.S., Commissioner, Presidency Division, is the president, stated that any proposal which might betray a tendency towards an artificial differentiation between the status and emoluments officers doing the same class of work on grounds of race or domicile will inevitably give rise to discontent and create a bitterness of feeling in the services fatal to good governance. The cumulative effect of the reforms has been to restrict the scope of official advancement and to make the financial condition of the members of the different services more embarrassing. Prizes of public life have reduced the attractions of employment under Government and at the same time officials have to perform their duty in an atmosphere of suspicion and criticism. The least that Government can do to lighten the burden of the officers is to make the rates of remuneration commensurate with the enhanced cost of living. The Association takes strong exception to the view held in certain quarters that a subsistence wage to European officers amounts to a luxury wage to an Indian officer. They submit that in every service salaries and other privileges should be the same, without regard to rationality, place of recruitment or domicile. The Association considers that the system of government established by the Government of India Act requires a complete readjustment of the administrative services in this country. The Association cannot contemplate an immediate abolition of the service. The Association considers that Indianisation of this service should proceed at a much faster rate than laid down by Government. Progress in Indianisation should depend entirely on the supply of sufficiently well qualified Indian candidates. The suggestion of this Association is that for some years to come recruitment of the Indian Civil Service should altogether be stopped. The number of Europeans who are already in the service will form "the steel frame" for many years. The number of appointments in this service is capable of considerable reduction without detriment to efficiency. The Association submits that every vacancy in the service should be carefully examined and filled up only when absolutely necessary by promotion of selected Indians from the Provincial Civil Service or by direct recruitment of capable Indians if available. The Association is opposed to the creation of a separate advisory or political service as it is opposed to the best interests of the country. The Association urges that no case has been made out for the retention of Europeans in these services for administrative reasons. Indian officers in these services have proved themselves fit for every office, even the highest administrative offices. There may arise a necessity of appointing occasionally a few Europeans with special training for particular kinds of work. Appointment and control of all future recruits in every service should be vested in the Government of India or Local Government as the case may be. The members of this Association have complete confidence in the newly-created Legislatures and have no hesitation in placing themselves without reserve under the control of the Central or Provincial Government but if their European colleagues are apprehensive of not receiving fair treatment from these Governments and if it be decided that they should be under the control of the Secretary of State, this Association considers that the Indian officers also should remain under the same control entered into between every existing as well as future member of the services and the respective Government in which he serves by which pay allowances and pensions of the officers are secured and that a provision should be added that the terms of such an agreement shall be enforcible in a complete court of law in British India The Association is emphatically of opinion that the present rates of pay are inadequate and suggests that there should be an increase of 20 per cent over the total emoluments drawn by all officers, Europeans and Indians alike. Overseas allowance should be merged in salary.

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.

The Central Administration of the European Association contends that India's practical experience of the operation of the reforms is only now commencing. The intervening years before 1929 will afford the shortest time in which to assess with any degree of reliability alike the amenability of the new Legislatures to the administrative necessities and absorbitive power of the services in all that relates to Indian recruitment. The advent of an extremist element into the Assembly and Provincial Councils would seem to afford additional reason for the efforts to retain a strong European leaven in the services. The Association consequently deprecates with all the force it can command any action at the present juncture leading to an adjustment in the racial proportions in the services as stipulated in the still recent settlement of 1920. The Association is strongly of opinion that no alteration unless called for by the wrecking action of the extremist Non-co-operators should be made, until the experimental period of ten years laid down for the first step towards self-government is completed. Development towards home rule should be on a provincial basis only. It appears to this Association that confinement of autonomous development to provincial sphere is inevitable so long as no solution has been found, amongst other things of the problem of defence. So long as British troops are required for Frontier defence and internal security the controlling authority must mainly be British. A further measure of provincial autonomy if and when justified by experience would afford the people a very definite measure of control over the affairs that chiefly concern them as individuals, while it would give time for a successful solution of the Imperial problems. The Association expressed its disapproval of Indianisation being measured by percentages. The Association reminded the Commission that thousands of Europeans and millions of British money have been attracted to this country over a period of many years to take their part in its development under the British regime, consequently any hasty departure involving a deterioration in the quality of the services would involve, through the menace offered thereby to the preservation of the British standard of administration and security, a breach of trust to the Empire which in its culmination might result in the severance of the link which has for so long united the British and Indian races in fruitful and beneficial co-operation.

The Association considers that the All-India services must remain on the present basis until 1929 the only readjustment necessary being in relation of the terms of service which must be ameliorated to meet the unforeseen conditions. In order, if possible to maintain the European quota any modification in the personnel would seriously prejudice the reconsideration of the Indian problem by the Imperial Parliament. The Association considered that no change could be made in the present organisation of the services on an All-India basis under the control of the Secretary of State-in-Council prior to 1929 and that powers of a statutory Commission in 1929 "to extend" modify or restrict the degree of responsible government then existing in India would be completely nullified if the present percentage of the European element in the services was not maintained. In the opinion of the Association the only satisfactory method of recruitment is to offer a definite guaranteed career to candidates and to offer terms that will attract suitable recruits in the labour market. Some guarantee might be given against further encroachment of Indian political nominees to superior posts formerly assigned to the services. They consider that Indian candidates would benefit by instruction in service colleges under European instructors. Such colleges should be inaugurated in India without delay and all candidates should be compelled to pass through these colleges be-

(Continued in column 5.)

CALCUTTA NOTES.

CRIME AND REACTION.

BLANK CHEQUE FOR POLICE.

COMMISSION FIASCO.

INDIA AND JOURNALISM.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 18.

Disturbing events have occurred during the week and the atmosphere is tense with baleful emotion. On Saturday last, a young European was riddled to death in the most pitiable circumstances, and the excitement caused by the event has been allowed to be tinctured with racial animosity. Mr. Ernest Day was an assistant of Messrs. Kilburn and Co., a man of 30, healthy, efficient, popular and with a successful career before him. As was his wont, he went in the morning for a walk, but fate had decreed that he shoud be the innocent victim of an atrocious crime. Returning home at nine in the morning, he paused in front of Messrs. Hall and Anderson, the drapers who do a large business at the junction of Chowringhee and Park Street, a site corresponding to that of Hoar and Co., in Hornby Road, Bombay. As he was watching the window display, a young Bengali ran towards him from behind and fired two shots from a Mauser pistol. The first shot missed the mark, the second hit him in the head. He collapsed on the pavement when the assailant stood astride his victim and emptied six volleys to complete his task in diabolical relish. He turned back, walking leisurely and holding pistols in each hand. A fearful chase began, during the course of which he fired right and left, wounding two chauffeurs. Those who tracked down the culprit were Indians who approached the man at the peril of their lives. He was finally secured along with a load of munitions he carried. The first news, which spread like wild-fire, was that a man had run-amok. The man was put before the Magistrate on Monday when the theory of his imbecility was dissipated by his own confession. He appeared before the Court, head-bandlaged, but perfectly self-possessed. When the public prosecutor remarked that the accused had been often found loitering about in shady quarters, he reproved him with consummate particularity crying "Quite wrong, quite wrong." After some formalities, the accused was asked if he had anything to say. He bent forward, unruffled, and made the following statement in Bengali:—

"He (the Public Prosecutor) said that I was seen loitering at Lal Bazaar and that I was seen entering a house in Bow Bazaar with another man. This is quite wrong. I always went about alone and loitered alone. I was always trying to kill Mr. Tegart. I knew him well. But unfortunately I have killed an innocent "sahib." That man's appearance was exactly similar to that of Mr. Tegart. Through the grace of God Mr. Tegart has escaped, and it is my misfortune that I failed in my attempt to kill him. . . I have made a mistake. . . I hope that the patriotic young men of Bengal will complete my uncompleted task."

Mr. Tegart is our Commissioner of Police and when the accused mentioned Mr. Tegart's name, he looked at the Commissioner, his aspect changing into one of mockery and regret. We may here leave the legal developments of the case to take their own course, and refor to the state of feeling which followed the tragedy. Horror at the crime was universal, Indians and Europeans being equally disturbed by the harrowing circumstances of an innocent man's death. If an Indian had been shot to death, instead of Mr. Day, the European community would have borne their sorrows in phlegmatic calm. Mr. Day before his death kept asking "But why did he shoot me?" The event evoked sympathy irrespective of race. The European Association, however, took over the direction of demonstrations. They held a meeting in the Empire Theatre, excluding Indians from the condolences suitable to the event. Where they over-did their part was when they drew a political moral from the event, and applied it to the grant of a *carte blanche* to the police and favoured the enforcement of repressive laws wholesale. The Police had power enough, only their efficiency and detective skill were unequal to their task. Sir Campbell Rhodes pleaded against making a racial matter of the event, but the wild men who drew a parallel to the assassination of Abraham Lincoln were difficult to restrain. The "Statesman" has charged Mr. C. R. Das with a heavy responsibility, for the recondite reason that the prisoner, aged 22, had left school two years ago in response to non-co-operation! Another paper made the felicitous allegation that the prisoner had been dressed in Khaddar, and said that it was "significant"! As a matter of fact he was in *Khaki*. It is hardly necessary to refer to other anti-Indian theorisings connected with the event. To make panic worse yesterday, four Bengali youths were said to have waylaid a silk merchant in open daylight and seized goods worth Rs. 15,000 at the point of the pistol; the rumour has since been proved to be false. There are many resolutions submitted by Swarajists for the release of political prisoners and the repeal of Regulation III. The present atmosphere of consternation, exploited by political re-actionaries, favours the police who are steadily raiding houses like that of Prof. K. P. Ghose, the eminent mathematician. The Government of Bengal are in for a course of physical-force palliatives. Anarchical violence is practically unknown in countries which observe the rule of self-government and democracy. The European Association has found in the incident good leverage for the increase of membership and subscription so necessary to their ways of promoting Indian welfare.

THE LEE COMMISSION.

The Lee Commission arrived here, box and dice, on Monday and forthwith began business. Never before did a Royal Commission in India tour by special train under the discredit and neglect enveloping the Lee Commission. The members themselves look flagged by their reception everywhere, and their proceedings are perfunctory, dull and hurried. There is always a sick man in the Commission. Lord Lee having become convalescent, Mr. Samarth has fallen ill with a slight touch of pneumonia. The next patient to fall ill at Panta is, I predict, a European who blows his nose hard during the evidence and who is on principle anxious to have the British element everywhere, even in the sick ward of a Royal Commission. Four sets of witnesses are disposed of during a day. The leisurely and meticulous style in which the Commission began evidence with Mr. K. C. Roy at Delhi has been followed by penal methods. Lord Lee volunteers his view of the memorandum, whether it is moderate or strong or palatable. A few question follow and in half an hour a fresh set of witnesses could be heard struggling their feet to get in. Realising the farcical nature of the enquiry and the predetermined character of its findings, the India Liberal Association wrote a letter to the Commission that they did not want to waste time giving evidence. None of the Liberal stalwarts are appearing before the Commission; all who go in consist of officials who want increments and privileges and non-official Europeans who sagely start on the premise that Provincial autonomy is not practical politics for the next thirty years and that India wants a large number of British officials for an indefinite time to come. The commission seems to be in a haste to get away to Delhi and indite their report. I understand that in spite of the readiness of certain members to do a trip "Home" to collate British evidence, the Commission will finish their task at Delhi before the hot weather. Further, those who have access to inner confabulations think that Indian members will succumb to the Craddock wing of the Commission and agree to larger burdens on the tax-payer, if not to the scheme of a super-Imperial Service white in complexion and responsible solely to the Grand Moghul of Whitehall. Yesterday Mr. Basu could hardly get over the theory that because he received £600, extra as allowance in the India Office, every Tom, Dick and Harry should be favoured on this side with a corresponding reciprocity. For Mr. Basu's nibble at one end, the tax-payer is, apparently, to sacrifice a huge chunk and enjoy the equalisation of principles.

INDIAN JOURNALISTS' ASSOCIATION.

The Indian Journalists' Association (Bengal) held its half-yearly general meeting last week under the presidentship of Babu Krishna Kumar Mitra. Babu Mrinal Kanti Bose, Secretary of the Association, presented the report for the half-year ending 5th January 1924. During the period, the membership of the Association rose from 72 to 103, including one lady-member. The Association held nine meetings, but the most substantial advance taken towards the consolidation of the movement was the decision to federate itself with the Press Employees' Association and the Lino-Operators' Union. Babu Dhirendranath Mukherjee, B. Sc., late printer of the "Banglar Katha" is the honorary Secretary of the Press Employees' Association. After the passing of a resolution of condolence in connection with the death of Mr. Kasturiranga Aiyangar, the meeting set itself to consider a question of importance, protesting against "the dictatorial attitude of the Congress towards newspapers in communal controversies". Babu Satyendra Bose of the "Hitavadi" opened the discussion on the following motion:—

"This Association hopes that all journalists having regard to their great responsibility should exercise the greatest restraint and moderation when dealing with communal questions, but places on record its deliberate opinion that the Indian National Congress or any other body should not interfere with the freedom of the press by advising the boycott of, or adopting similar other measures against any offending paper. The proper party to deal with such offences should be journalists themselves." The main idea found acceptance, but Babu Hemendra Kumar Sarkar pointed out that although communal friction was comparatively small in Bengal as compared with the Punjab, there may be occasions when the authority of the Congress would be a moral restraint on unbridled writing. The resolution was of a contentious nature but the autonomy of the profession was affirmed. Then came a motion of welcome to the Bombay Association in the following terms:—"This Association rejoices at the inauguration of a Journalists' Association at Bombay and wishes it all success and hopes that journalists of each province where no such Association exists will take early steps to establish one." From the speech of the Secretary it seemed that the Bombay Association owed him a reply concerning the composition and purport of the Association. Anyway there is more life in the profession after the birth of the Association which looks after interests other than economic. The nascent success of the institution is to be ascribed to the energy and public spirit of its Secretary.

UP BURDWAN!

It is almost settled that the Maharajah of Burdwan should succeed Sir Frank Sly as Governor of the Central Provinces. The usual resistance of the I.C.S. Corporation is in this case abated by the fact that the C.P. Council is highly Swarajist. It would be some fun to have a haughty, purse-proud Maharajah tackling a noisy majority in the Council. The Maharajah is a counter-part of Sir Umar Heyat Khan, but well-educated and with some aptitude for affairs. Let an Indian aristocrat cope with a rabble of Indian democrats in the Council—a thought consoling to the I.C.S. until the bridge is passed. We shall see if dog don't eat dog.

THE NORTHCLIFFEAN STRIDE.

Messrs. Birla Brothers have registered a company with three lakhs of rupees capital to run a three-legged concern called the Amalgamated Newspapers Ltd. Three papers, the "Bengali," the "New Empire" and the "Swaraj" have brought on a single register. The "Swaraj" is a Bengali organ which a year ago sprang from the loins of Mr. S.R. Das. The combination has been advertised in the papers as a historic departure in Indian journalism.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

The past week has witnessed no material change in the tone of our market, which remains quiet with values showing a slight decline. American Cotton has been a little easier during the period under review, but owing to the unsettled state of Sterling Exchange, this has had no marked effect either on local values or replacement quotations, and only in isolated cases has forward business been possible. Some buyers are, however, of the opinion that a revival may be expected with the forthcoming marriage season, which is due to commence about the 28th instant, and this, we trust, will be followed by a substantial volume of replacement contracts.

Grey Shirtings.—Plague up-country is still having a very marked effect on this class of goods. Selling is exceedingly poor and values have depreciated 2 annas per piece.

Grey Dhooties.—Apart from a small enquiry there is little of interest to report. Selling shows no improvement.

Whites.—This section has again been the most active, and a few replacement contracts for White Mulls and White Nainsooks are reported to have been arranged. Values are slightly easier.

Yarns.—There is no change to report.

Miscellaneous.—We hear of one or two small lines of Prints having been booked, but otherwise the section is devoid of interest.

LOCAL SPUN YARN.

Our local Yarn market remains comparatively lifeless in the absence of any volume of up-country demand. Bazar values, however, rule steady, and it is generally felt that with the stimulus of a satisfactory revival of enquiry or an advance in Cotton, considerably higher prices will be realized.

We quote per 5lbs. according to quality and ticket:—

Mule 10½ Rs. 4-10-0 to 4-14-0
Mule 12½ Rs. 4-13-0 to 5-1-0
Mule 14½ Rs. 5-0-0 to 5-4-0
Mule 16½ Rs. 5-3-0 to 5-7-0
Mule 20½ Rs. 5-10-0 to 5-14-0
Mule 22s Rs. 5-12-0 to 6-0-0

COAL.

The position of the market still continues satisfactory, the general demand being well maintained. The shortage of wagons for the public has been very bad, but is showing a slight improvement at present far down only, owing to indents not being so large consequent on the difficulty of obtaining loading labour during the Pujas. Raisings have been poor, and are now practically stopped for a few days on account of the holidays.

Prices are approximately as follows:—
Desherghur.—Rs. 12-8-0 to Rs. 13.
13, 14 and 15 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 10 to Rs. 10-8-0.
11 and 12 Seams Jherria.—Rs. 8-8- to Rs. 9.
10 Seam Jherria.—Rs. 6 to 6-8-0.
Raneegunge.—Rs. 8 to Rs. 9.

GUNNY MARKET.

Messrs. J. Thomas and Co's weekly report dated Calcutta, 15th January 1924, says:—

Heavy Goods—have ruled quiet during the week. Enquiry is limited and with the exception of a moderate trade done in Cornsacks for the season, business has been of a retail character.

For the U. K. and Continent.—D. W. Salt Bags for February/March at Rs. 40-8-0 to Rs. 40; D. W. Nitrate Bags for January at Rs. 35 to Rs. 34, for April at Rs. 32-8-0 to 31-8-0, for July at Rs. 31; Twill Sacking 22ins. 13ozs. (10 x 12) for April/May at Rs. 21-8-0, 29ins. 16ozs. (8 x 8) for March at Rs. 24 for April at at Rs. 22-8-0, 30 ins. 17 ozs. (8 x 8) for April at Rs. 24; Ore Bags (28 ozs.) for January at Rs. 38; B. Twills for February and February/March at Rs. 46-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 53-12-0; Cuban Sugar Bags for January at Rs. 58.

For Egypt and the Levant.—We have nothing to report.

For the Cape and Mauritius. B. Twills for February at Rs. 46-8-0; Liverpool Twills for January at Rs. 53-12-0; Woolpacks (10lbs.) for Ready at Rs. 1-15-6.

For the Colonies.—Cornsacks for January at Rs. 50, for February/March at Rs. 47-8-0, for July/September at Rs. 44; Woolpacks (11¼ lbs.) for January at Rs. 2-4-3, for April/June at Rs. 2-5-0.

For Burmah and the Straits.—K. Bags for January at Rs. 44; Hy. C. Bags for January at Rs. 48-4-0, for February at Rs. 47, for February/March at Rs. 46-4-0 and for April/June at Rs. 45-8-0; Hy. C.'s (2" Green) for February/March at Rs. 46-8-0 striped basis; Hy. C.'s (2" Blue) for February at Rs. 47 striped.

For the up-Country Markets and Bombay.—B. Twills for January at Rs. 48 to Rs. 47-8-0

Hessians.—Values have declined during the week. Demand has been practically confined to near at hand goods, but only a small business falls to be reported. Towards the close, there is rather more enquiry and prices of ready goods are a shade firmer.

9 porters for Ready at Rs. 14 for January and February at Rs. 14, and for October/December at Rs. 13-8-0.

50 ins. 10 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 17/12
11 porters for Ready at Rs. 18-6-0 to Rs. 18 to Rs. 18-4-0, for January at Rs. 18-4-0 to Rs. 18-2-0 to Rs. 18-4-0, for February at Rs. 18-2-0, for July-September at Rs. 18-0-0 to Rs. 18.

45 ins. 11 ozs. for 15th January at Rs. 19-7-0 and January/February at Rs. 19-8-0.

40 ins. 12 ozs. for January/March at Rs. 19-8-0 basis.

Hessian Bags 54 x 27 ex 40 ins. 8 ozs. for February/April at Rs. 30-12-0.

Hessian Bags 40 x 27 18 ozs. for February/May at Rs 33.

Wheat Bags for January at Rs. 20-8-0 and for May at Rs. 20-8-0.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY P C.C. MEMBERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Cocanada storm has now quietly passed over the Andhra Desh and has gone past the Bay of Bengal. The warring leaders are all, now, united and wish see an earnest endeavour made for the working of the Constructive Programme. In fact, the Constructive Programme is the only Programme before the Nation to-day and it remains for the various Provincial Congress Committees, throughout the country, to prove to the world the mettle they are made of. The whole world knows that India to-day is articulate and loudly articulate. It now remains for us all to prove to the world that India to-day is also capable of silent Constructive work. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has heard the call of Cocanada. The time has now arrived for it to act.

The Indian National Congress, to be a real power, said Mahatmaji, should have the backing of at least, one crore members behind it. Bombay's population is about thirteen lakhs and its quota of Congress membership comes to about 40,000. The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee consists of a hundred and fifty members. Is it really too much to expect the enrolment of the above 40,000 members in a month? Aye, the enrolment of 300 Congress members by each Provincial Congress Committee members will alone bring us 45,000 Congress Members in Bombay. Will, then each P. C. C. member take a vow to-day to enrol at least his quota of 300 members before the 18th April next? they are unable to do this much, then, expect them all to forgive me if I call them all humbugs who represent no one else but themselves in the Provincial Congress Committee. If on the other hand each P. C. C. member enrols 300 Congress members before 18th April next, then Bombay would have completed at least one item of the Constructive programme, e. Congress Membership, satisfactorily.

Then the next item of the Constructive Programme which we would like Bombay take up is the sale of Khadi. If a member is capable of enrolling 300 Congress members before 18th April next, it cannot be impossible for him to sell to each Congress Member enrolled by him Rs. 5, worth of Khadi before the same period of time. One hundred and fifty P. C. C. Members selling each Rs. 1,500, worth of Khadi to 300, Congress members enrolled by each before 18th April next means the sale of over two lakhs worth of Khadi in Bombay before that period. This will enable Bombay to complete a second item of the Constructive Programme.

Again Congress activities can never be carried out successfully without a standing army of Congress Volunteers. The Cocanada Congress has fortunately agreed to the formation of a "Hindustanee Seva Dal" for All India. This "Dal" has already elected a strong All-India Central Board under the Presidency of Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, to organise its work under instructions from the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee. The enrolment of at least two "Sevaks" for this "Dal" by each P. C. C. member before 18th April next means a standing Army of 300 Congress Volnteers in Bombay ready to die if necessary at the Call of the Congress. This will again mean the completion of a third item of the Constructive work of the Congress in Bombay.

Lastly, but of primary importance, is the collection for Tilak Swaraj Fund. If each P. C. C. member, enrolling 300 Congress Members collects one rupee from each such member for T. S. Fund, it will fetch Rs. 45,000, for Congress Funds in Bombay. This amount plus about Rs. 10,000, from membership Subscription must be sufficient for Bombay to carry on its work for a year. This will mean the completion of a fourth item of Constructive work.

Will the Members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee then, take this up seriously? The completion of four items of Constructive work before 18th April next, will certainly constitute a good beginning for Bombay. This completed, it will be in a better position to commence work in other directions such as un-touchability, communal unity, etc.—

Dadar, Jan. 15.

Yours, etc.,

C. V. P. SHIVRAM.

THE "BIG BROTHER" IN COLOMBO

MUSLIMS' ADDRESS.

We have received from Maulana Mohamed Junaid bin Abdul Hamid Khatib of the Grand Mosque Colombo the text of the address presented to Bi-Amman, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Kitchlew and Dr. Syed Mahmud by the Muslim Community of Colombo.

In the name of Allah, The Most Merciful and Compassionate.

To,

Bi-Amman Sahiba, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew, and Dr. Syed Mahmud.

Dear Reverend Mother and Brothers in Faith,

As-salam-o-alaikoum.

We, the undersigned, on behalf of the Muslim Community, feel that we cannot allow you to return to India without placing on record our deep appreciation of the great, noble and devoted services rendered by you to the Cause of Islam.

You, venerable lady, whose name has been for many years a source of constant inspiration to us all, have further placed us under an obligation by the example you give today by your presence in this country of your unselfish devotion to the cause of our Holy Religion. It had been our fond hope that we should have been able to enjoy the privilege of seeing the face of your illustrious son, Maulana Mahomed Ali. His labours as a Champion of Islam, the sufferings and the privations he has undergone, mark him as a unique figure in the Islamic world of today. But the illness of his daughter, for whose speedy recovery we fervently pray, prevented his arriving. Though our disappointment is great, we have derived much consolation from the presence among us of you, Maulana Shaukat Ali, his equally distinguished brother, fellow-worker and fellow-sufferer, as well as Dr. Kitchlew and Syed Mahmud. Especially to those of us who are young the example of their readiness to sacrifice all for the sake of the Faith will now be an inspiration.

We desire you to convey our fraternal greetings to our Muslim brothers in India and in the world at large and to assure them of our devotion to the Sacred Cause of Islam. We pray that all blessings attend you on your present enterprise for the establishment of the Khilafat on a footing of peace, security and solidarity. And we pray to the One and the Only Eternal God to have you always in His keeping.

Yours most fraternally in Islam,

Grand Mosque,
New Moor Street,
Colombo.
(5th Jamadul Akhir, 1342),
11th January, 1924.

"HOW THE VERY LIKENESS OF HEALTH"

Grateful Father in Perak Tells How His Little Son Was Helped By BABY'S OWN TABLETS.

Wherever they are tried Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, give little ones help and parents satisfaction. Mr. D. L. Haniff, of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., Ltd., Ipoh, Perak, F.M.S., writes:—

"Some months ago my little son was subject to children's complaints such as fever, stomach ache, gripe, etc. I sought medical advice but to no purpose. Then I tried Baby's Own Tablets and they made a wonderful change. My boy has no complaints now, has an excellent appetite and is the very likeness of health."

Parents owe it to themselves and to their little ones always to have Baby's Own Tablets handy in the home, for these Tablets, easy to administer because they are pleasant to take, quickly reduce fever, relieve colic, dispel constipation, remedy indigestion, check diarrhoea, allay teething pains, ease colds and croup, quiet the nerves and promote health-giving sleep. They also expel worms.

Of chemists at 14 annas per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc. (2)

The India Equitable Insurance Coy., Ltd.

Head Office:—1, Lal Bazar Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTE WELL:—The astonishing Profits (Reversionary Bonus) declared to the Policy-holders at the last Actuarial Valuations of this Company:—Rs. 15/-per thousand per annum.

Please compare this result with the result of other Companies before insuring your life.

WANTED AGENTS on Commission and allowance on guaranteed business. *For further particulars, proposal forms and terms of Agency, please apply to*:—

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A SAFE AND RELIABLE MEDICINE

for general use where a purgative is indicated.

BRISTOL'S PILLS

Purely Vegetable Sugar Coated

are confidently recommended as a valuable remedial agent of mild yet positive action.

For All Chronic or Acute Liver Disorders.

One trial is sufficient to demonstrate their efficacy.

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Also by Messs. B. K. Paul's Co.—M. R. Paul & Co., 1 & 3 Bonfield's Lane, Calcutta. Kemp & Co., Bombay. Dey Bros., 32 Mogul Street, Rangoon.

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These are extra ordinarily fine high grade, up to date, improved, accurate time-keepers, strong and durable Octagon Nickel Rs. 7-8, Gold gilt Rs. 9.

Radium dial Rs. 10. 5 years guaranteed, Roll gold Rs, 16-8. Square Wrist Nickel Rs. 7-8 Gold gilt Rs, 9 Silver Wrist Rs, 11 5 years' guaranteed, Rolled gold Rs, 16.

Tonneau shaped Wrist watch Nickel Rs, 8. Gold gilt Rs. 10, round shaped fancy nickel wrist watch with second Rs. 5, Radium dial wrist Rs, 6-8, Silver wrist Rs. 7-8, Bengal Hunting watch with second Rs. 8-8, Amir Hunting Rs, 8, Bee Timepiece 3-12, Alarming time piece Rs. 4-12, Best Lever Rs. 4, Railway Regulator Rs. 4-8.

All guaranteed for two years.

N. B.—A gold gilt strap and English leather free with wrist watch purchasers. *Other Varieties Apply for Catalogue.*

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P. O. Bagbazar, CALCUTTA

PREMIUM BONDS.

ALEX. BRAULT
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"CREDIT NATIONAL 6%—1922"
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
BEWARE OF BOGUS and MUSHROOM FIRMS
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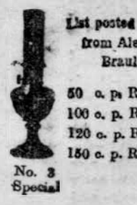

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100 c. p. Rs. 34
120 c. p. Rs. 36
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"La Rafale" 50 c.p. Rs. 19. nett.

FLAMME BLEUE

French patented Kerosene stoves. Stove No. 1 Rs. 28 Plate Rs. 12-8

Fits on any of our Stoves, 3 holes.

No. 14 are shape Storm proof Lamp 500 c. p. Rs. 125.

Large Stock of all sizes—Ovens Grills, 3 hole Cooking ranges.

"ELECTRO AUTOMATE LAMPS"
DYNAMO SELF-CONTAINED.
Works by pressure of fingers, or pull.

Self-generating Hand Torch no refills. Rs. 31

Strap Neck Electric Lamps used by Police, Postmen, Night Watchmen etc. Rs. 22-8

THE ROMANTIC STORY OF ZAM-BUK.

WORLD SEARCH FOR RARE HERBS USED IN GREAT SKIN-CURE.

It is not commonly known that countries so far apart as China and Spain, Japan and England and Tasmania and France, have to be searched for the right species of herbs which are used in the manufacture of that magical healing balm ZAM-BUK. These herbs are, many of them, rare and costly, and they need to be gathered just at the right season of the year when their natural juices and medicinal contents are at their best.

Zam-Buk is the only true successor of the herbal balms of Ancient Rome: with this important advantage—Zam-Buk, in addition to its rare herbal composition, has twentieth century medical knowledge and manufacturing skill to bring it to a pitch of perfection never equalled in the annals of healing. Zam-Buk instantly soothes pain, swiftly allays swelling and inflammation, expels deep-seated disease, and grows new healthy skin.

The different medicinal qualities in Zam-Buk are beautifully balanced; and it provides a useful, reliable and highly-concentrated medicinal product eminently specially suited for use in hot climates.

Zam-Buk's unequalled power and effectiveness is thoroughly proved in cases of eczema, Dhobie's itch, prickly heat, ringworm, piles, ulcers, boils, abscesses, foot sores, poisoned wounds, scalp diseases, etc. Its swift antiseptic healing makes Zam-Buk indispensable for burns, scalds, cuts, insect bites and stings, etc. Re One per box or Rs. 2-4 (large family size) of all chemists and medicine vendors. Agents.—Kemp & Co. Ltd., Charni Road, Bombay.

ASTHMA

RADICAL AND SURE CURE

Letter No. of the firm:—32588

of 26 years *fame all over the world.*

Your specific for Asthma was given to my daughter which worked miracles on her health and relieved her sufferings from her infancy although the specific was given to her on 22nd year of her age. There is no sign of Asthma, since she used it in the month of December, 1918, or for about 18 months. I am greatly obliged to you as a father for relieving her from the clutches of Asthma, many thanks for same.

Yours sincerely,

K. SESHIAH NAIDU,

16th November, 1918.

Permanent Way Inspector on B. N. Railway.

Post Nanpada Ry. Station,

Ganjam, Madras Presidency.

Address:—

Messrs. K. P. Ray and J. P. Ray Bros. Dept. No. 5, Benares City.

NOTE.—Testimoniale are sent free.

Full amount is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

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INFLUENZA,

Chills & Agues

rapidly yield to Phenalgin. Temperature is reduced, the restless, overstrung system tranquilised and steady recovery ensured.

PHENALGIN

is prompt and certain in action and, as it causes no depression, no craving nor any other after effects, is absolutely safe in use. It has been prescribed by doctors for over twenty-five years.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

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MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

is excellent for

PAINS AFTER EATING

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One of the most common symptoms of Indigestion is that which takes the form of pains after eating: evidence that your digestive organs are not capable of properly performing their functions. To tone, strengthen and stimulate stomach, liver and bowels—the principal organs of digestion—you should take Mother Seigel's Syrup. This digestive remedy goes to the root cause of the trouble and eradicate it and enables you to digest what you eat and to secure from food the nourishment it contains. Put it to the test after your next meal.

INDIGESTION

CONGRESS AND THE AKALIS.

THE WILL TO HELP.

The Akali Sahayak Bureau in a printed leaflet says:—

"It is no secret that the decision to defend the Akali leaders' case is not universally popular among the members of the community. One Sardar Wiryam Singh gives strong expression to the sentiment of the section that is discontented in a letter to the C. and M. Gazette. But whatever one may think of this question on its merits, the writer is certainly mistaken when he assigns this as 'one reason why the Congress is so unwilling to help the Akalis.' The assumption that the Congress is at all unwilling to help the Akalis is entirely unfounded. Almost as soon as the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee and Akali Dal were declared unlawful bodies Congress leaders met at Solon and Amritsar and on their advice the Working Committee at Ahmedabad passed a strong resolution seeing in the challenge to the Akalis a menace to the nation. The Cocanada Congress reiterated that resolution and decided to help the Akalis out of the Tilak Swarajya Fund and to assist in securing the greatest publicity for their work. Sardar Mangal Singh, the able Akali leader who represented the movement at Cocanada, returns deeply impressed with the enthusiasm that he found in Congress circles for the Akali cause.

Far from being unwilling to help the Akalis, the Congress is anxious to render all possible aid and, consistently with its programme, it will not shrink from any practical proposal for assistance.

Sardar Waryam Singh is wrong also when he states that 'the Sikh leaders have forfeited all claims to help and assistance from the Congress. The challenge is to the right of free association for non-violent activities which affects the whole country and not Sikh leaders or the Akali community alone. That is why the Congress has identified itself with the cause. Besides the claims that the Akalis established in the hearts of their countrymen by their heroic non-violence at Guru-ka-Bagh, being the most triumphant vindication of the law of suffering, can never be forgotten by any Congressman.'

A SWAMI AND THE C. I. D.

The C. I. D. have suddenly grown extraordinarily vigilant. The offices of the Congress Akali Sahayak Bureau and the house opposite where Swami Onkaranand and a Press representative are lodged have become objects of their special attention. The announcement of the new paper 'Onward' which is shortly to be started with Swami Onkaranand as editor has directed police attention on Swami whose small pamphlet on the Akalis has also upset them. Our C. I. D. friends, however, have never been noted for much intelligence. With their characteristic crudity they stop the Swami in street and put him through an elaborate examination about his name, his father's name, his normal residence, his means of livelihood, whether he pays for his lodgings or food, whether he wrote that pamphlet, where he had found money for the 'Onward', and any number of questions of that kind.

BHAI PHERU.

From strange sources comes a confirmation of the correctness of Akali position at Bhai Pheru. It must have been peculiarly disconcerting for the Governor to receive a representation from the old Mahant himself that the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee is in the right. Will the Punjab Government still persist in this uncalled-for campaign?

DUMMY COMMITTEES.

The Amritsar correspondent of the 'Civil and Military Gazette' speaks of the new Committees formed after the arrest on the 7th as Dummy Committees. Was not the Committee just arrested also described as a bogus dummy Committee when it was formed in defiance of Government Declaration of the Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee as unlawful?

Afraid of the logic of its own declarations and baffled by the determined defiance by the Akalis Government and their supporters must talk, of 'Dummy Committees.'

Yes, the 'Civil and Military Gazette's' correspondent is right when he says that the recent arrests have given fresh impetus to the Akalis who will certainly hold more frequent meetings of the S. G. P. C. if Government show so much interest in them."

A RECORD PROSECUTION.

Warrants are out against Sardar Sardul Singh Akali. He is the 10th editor of the "Akali," an Urdu Daily of Amritsar, to go to jail in the course of the last three years and a half. No other newspaper in the country has been prosecuted to the extent of this paper. It has fearlessly advocated the righteous cause of the Sikh Reformation and country's freedom. It has published the daily communiques of Shiromani Gurudwara Parbandhak Committee. For a long time now the press in which it is printed and the office of the paper have been ceaselessly searched by the Police. Postal communications are stopped and money orders are not delivered. Associated Press telegrams, to which the paper is a subscriber, reach its Office long after the news has been read and forgotten everywhere. Under these impossible conditions the paper still carries on evolving for itself an organisation of its own.

The "Akali" was started only in 1920 with Sardar Mangal Singh now, a member of the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress, as its first editor. Sardar Mangal Singh served the Government during the Great War but after Hunter Committee's Report was issued, he decided to devote all his time and energy to create political awakening in his community:—"Tribune" (Lahore).

IMPRESSIONS ABOUT COCANADA CONGRESS.

Babu Hardayal Nag contributes the following to the "Servant":—

A word or two about the place where the most memorable session of the Indian National Congress took place in the last week of December last and the first week of the current month, may not be out of place and altogether uninteresting. Cocanada is a chief town with a seaport on the Coromandal coast about 400 miles north of Madras. The origin of the vernacular name of the city Kakinada (Kaki-crow, nada-country) is supposed to have some connection with the phenomenal number of crows which live in it. The popular name of the place in vernacular is Kaknada (country of crows). The population of Cocanada is 88,845 of which 40,125 are Hindus, 2,123 Mahomedans and the rest are Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Parsis and others. The Europeans and Anglo-Indians number only 149. The port is mainly used for the exportation of coolies and rice. I advisedly use the word exportation instead of emigration with reference to coolies also, because they are treated more as chattles than as human beings. Cocanada is proverbially a land of hospitality and almost all the delegates left it with the impression that it was so. Sreejuts Konda Venkatappaya and T. Prakasam personally looked after the delegates. No pains were spared to make them comfortable.

Just when the orthodox Non-co-operators of Bengal were thinking of starting for Cocanada for attending the Congress in spite of various difficulties, an unfortunate message from Mr. C. R. Das to Konda Venkatappaya to the effect that Bengal was not attending the Congress appeared in the Press. It is very difficult to ascertain what authority Mr. Das had in sending such a message in the name of Bengal. But one thing is certain that his dictatorial proclivity at about this time rose to its highest pinnacle to have an ignominious fall at Cocanada. Notwithstanding such a message about 125 delegates from Bengal attended the Congress of whom about 100 were orthodox Non-co-operators or No-changers. Journey through the area devastated by the recent floods, though difficult, was very pleasant indeed. Under the existing circumstances, attendance of the All-India members and ordinary delegates was all that was expected and the No-changers from all provinces preponderated. But for the so-called division in the No-changers' camp, the so-called compromise resolution of the special session at Delhi would be nowhere and the Bijapur resolution of Council-Boycott would have been adopted. The question that is now perplexing the public mind is about the drift of the so-called compromise resolution adopted at Cocanada. According to Sreejut Rajagopalachari, it is not equivocal. He admitted the Delhi compromise resolution as a Non-co-operation resolution on prudential grounds and gave it a touch of ratification on the ground of expediency. He surrendered Non-co-operation orthodoxy a bit for the sake of consistency. It is to be remembered that he did not or could not attend the Delhi special session. He sent a wire, when the compromise resolution was being discussed asking his colleagues such as Vallabbhai Patel, Jamnalal Bajaj, Deshpande and others to abide by the decision of Maulana Mahomed Ali and by doing so, he made himself indirectly, if not directly responsible for the compromise resolution adopted at Delhi. That being his position, he and his colleagues who directly or indirectly supported Maulana Mahomed Ali at Delhi cannot consistently throw him overboard at Cocanada within so short a time. When Sjt. Rajagopalachari spoke at Bijapur he clean forgot the moral and contributory responsibility involved with regard to the Delhi resolution. But when Maulana Mahomed Ali and he met shortly before the Cocanada Congress and the Maulana presented his case before him, he had no other alternative than submit. Maulana Mahomed Ali, however, admits that the compromise resolution adopted at Cocanada is capable of more than one interpretation and that is necessary for the purpose of pleasing both the parties for the sake of peace. Talk of peace between irreconcilable Swarajists and uncompromising orthodox Non-co-operators may not be compatible under the present circumstances, but the Maulana appears to be right, when he refuses to resile from the position he took at Delhi before a reasonable lapse of time. Those of the orthodox Non-co-operators again who were directly or indirectly no parties to the Delhi resolution and were not prepared to surrender any part of their orthodoxy, could not, consistently with their sense of purity, accept the compromise. So opposition to the compromise resolution was decided upon among the orthodox Non-co-operators who could not agree with it. Pandit Shyam Sundar Chakrabarty gave notice of his resolution which was eventually treated as an amendment. I gave notice of an amendment for the deletion of the words "and Delhi" in the first clause and the word "Non-co-operation" in the second. Sreejut Vijiyaraghavachari gave notice of an amendment for the deletion of the word "Non-co-operation" in the second clause. Negotiations went on to make the compromise resolution acceptable to all and the discussion on the subject was put off from time to time and day to day. In the meantime other resolutions were dealt with of which the resolution on the Hindu-Moslem pact was the most important and fiercely contentious. At the outset Maulana Mahomed Ali made an appealing speech by which he impressed the audience that no such pact was necessary at the present moment. A telegram from Lala Lajpat Rai was read by Dr. Ansari which wholly condemned the Bengal pact and urged for further consideration of the draft of the All-India pact. In the Subjects Committee my amendment for the deletion of the Bengal pact was lost and I made up my mind to move it in the open house.

Rejection of my amendment of the Hindu-Moslem pact resolution by the deletion of the words "Bengal Pact" did not evoke much enthusiasm among the leaders who apparently did not attach much importance to it. Their whole attention was centred upon the question of compromise resolution. That being the case, I had to experience considerable difficulty in securing a seconder of my amendment. But the bulk of the delegates was of democartic tendency and did not fail to realise the situation. It was not possible for me or any other speakers in support of my amendment to deal with the subject exhaustively on its merits, but the main outlines of the danger of communalism were sufficiently dealt with. The subject appears to me so very important that I intend to write some separate articles on it. But to continue, the speeches made by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others against my amendment produced excellent effects upon the mind of the audience in favour of the amendment. The very idea of dividing "Lanka" (Ceylon) by "Kalnemy" before it was conquered by anybody was shocking to many a mind. The result of the voting might have surprised some of the leaders, but it did not surprise many who would be rather astonished at a contrary result. I must say that the voting was most intelligent and my success was more due to the intelligent exercise of the power of voting than to any other cause. Mr. Das was badly received by a portion of the audience, when he rose to speak and the press-reporters did well in not reporting the incident. His defeat was crushing and he took it as a humiliation. Next day he did not attend either the Subjects Committee or the Congress.

DELEGATION TO ANGORA.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The Central Khilafat Committee has arranged to send a deputation to Angora and the Islamic countries, consisting of Hakim Ajmalkhan (president,) Maulana Mahomed Ali, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Mr. Motilal or Jawaharlal, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and Mr. Moazamali, (secretary), in or about the end of February. Dear Editor, a glance at the list will show us that it does not consist of the names of "common 'leaders'" but of the leaders of the first rank. None of them individually needs introduction. The deputation will at least take a time of 2 to 3 months. Admitting the responsibility, urgency and necessity of the work to be done in Angora by the deputation, I venture to ask only this: 'Who will lead India in their absence?' The majority of the persons in the list are Mohamedans who have but few leaders, and when these few are to be deputed, their anguish knows no bounds. The President of the Cocanada Congress has assured us that there won't be any such thing as Congress next year but a parliament. To fulfil this message hard and consistent work is needed, which is impossible to be done in the absence of the leaders. But, Mr. Editor, if Government releases that saintly soul at present in the Sassoon Hospital, I have nothing to grumble at.—Yours, etc.,

KHADIM.

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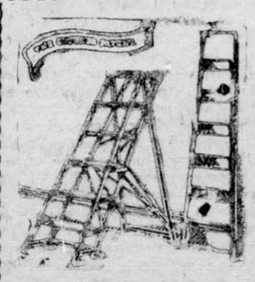

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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.